

Shamir: Israel may redeploy forces

TEL AVIV (R) — Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Tuesday that if the Israeli-Lebanese agreement on withdrawing foreign troops from Lebanon cannot be implemented, Israel may have to redeploy its estimated 25,000 troops there unilaterally. Mr. Shamir told army radio that if Israel decided to redeploy, "the United States will not oppose it. She'll just want it to be carried out with cooperation and understanding between us and the Americans." Earlier, Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Meir denied Washington was pressing Israel not to redeploy its forces. American diplomats are trying to persuade Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation to withdraw their forces from eastern Lebanon. Israel has said it will only totally withdraw from Lebanon if the Syrians and Palestinians also do so.

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Soviet government congratulates Thatcher

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet government Tuesday congratulated British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on her reelection and called for an improvement in relations between Moscow and London. "We are expressing hope for a positive development of Soviet-British relations which would meet the interests of the peoples of both countries and the task of strengthening universal peace," said the government's telegram to Mrs. Thatcher.

Qadhafi calls for group within OPEC

LONDON (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi has called for an alliance within the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to counter what he called reactionaries, the Iranian news agency IRNA reported Tuesday. In an interview with Iran's Kayhan newspaper, he said Libya, Iran, Algeria and a few other nations should form a front to counter "reactionary" countries and overcome difficulties facing the 13-member OPEC.

Japanese minister to visit Iran, Iraq

TOKYO (R) — Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe plans to visit Iran, Iraq, Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey early in August, the Foreign Ministry announced Tuesday. His itinerary has not been set but Mr. Abe said Monday he planned to leave on Aug. 2. He said Japan hoped to play a part in ending the Iran-Iraq war, though his visits might not produce any immediate results.

Israeli doctors threaten to bankrupt services

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's doctors, who have been on partial strike for 15 weeks, threatened Tuesday to make state health services bankrupt by lavishing expensive treatment on patients. Strike leaders, campaigning for 100 percent wage increases, gave doctors the go-ahead to take a number of measures, ranging from a hunger strike to prescribing expensive treatment and tests which would put a huge financial burden on the Health Ministry.

China denies accord on Soviet missions

PEKING (R) — China denied Tuesday it had reached an agreement with the Soviet Union on opening consulates in Leningrad and Shanghai. Foreign Ministry spokesman Qi Huaiyuan described reports that the two countries had agreed in principle as "groundless."

Pakistan says no quick Afghan solution

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan's Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said Tuesday the U.N.-sponsored peace talks resuming in Geneva on Thursday would not bring a quick and easy solution to the problem of Afghanistan. He told the reporters before leaving for Geneva that there were many obstacles and difficulties in the process.

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Israel denies artillery duel with Syrians in Bekaa

Lebanese factional violence re-erupts

BEIRUT (R) — Factional violence erupted in north Lebanon Tuesday but Israeli spokesmen flatly denied reports of an artillery duel on the front line with Syria late Monday night.

Gunfire and shell explosions echoed through the slums of the northern port of Tripoli as a pro-Syrian militia dubbed "the Red Knights" battled an Islamic fundamentalist group bitterly opposed to Syria's military presence there.

A military commander of the "Islamic Unity Movement" was killed and at least 15 people wounded, local sources said. Efforts by community leaders to patch together a truce appeared to have made little immediate headway.

The front line between Syrian and Israeli troops in the Bekaa Valley, however, was reported quiet and Israeli spokesmen denied Lebanese radio and television reports of an hour-long tank battle between the two sides Monday night.

State-run Beirut Radio said the exchange of tank fire took place near the village of Hosh Al Harim, about 15 kilometres from the Syrian border, and ended at 10:15 p.m. (20:15 GMT). There were no reports of casualties.

The right-wing Falangist radio said its correspondent in the area counted 30 shells during the exchange, which it said was lit by flares apparently fired by both sides. Lebanese media have reported sporadic exchanges of fire between the Israelis and Syrians recently, but they have been denied by Israeli spokesmen and generally ignored by Syria.

Anti-Zionist rabbi's visit reawakens Israeli rivalries

TEL AVIV (R) — A rare visit to Israel by the Satmar rabbi, spiritual leader of one of Judaism's biggest anti-Zionist sects, has reawakened bitter rivalries in the ultra-orthodox community. The rabbi, 68-year-old Moshe Teitelbaum who lives in New York, is regarded by tens of thousands of adherents in Israel and the United States as infallible and almost divine. He is hereditary heir to a line of Hassidic sages which originated in Eastern Europe more than two centuries ago.

Rabbi Teitelbaum arrived in Israel last week, accompanied by an entourage of 800 disciples. He was greeted by a crowd of 100,000, all wearing the traditional Hassidic garb of black or striped caftans, knee breeches and fur hats.

Within days, the rabbi's presence led to violence. On Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath, scores of his most zealous followers hurled rocks at cars to protest against violation of the holy day.

Six policemen were hurt trying to restore order and five youths were arrested. On Monday, four of the youths received two-week jail sentences and large fines.

On Monday night, a tear gas grenade was lobbed into the house of the leader of a rival Hassidic sect, the rabbi of Belz. Police said they suspected Satmar henchmen.

Rabbi Teitelbaum's progress around the country to various religious shrines has resembled a royal tour.

He travels in a Cadillac at the head of a long motorcade. Security is provided by youths from the sect, equipped with two-way radios and miniature receivers tucked behind their traditional earlocks.

Israelis escape bomb attack

In Israeli-held South Lebanon, a bomb exploded near an Israeli convoy in the town of Sidon but caused no casualties.

The Israelis threw a security cordon round the area, began house-to-house searches and made four arrests, local residents said.

There have been several attacks against Israeli troops in Lebanon over the past week resulting in Israeli casualties.

In the hills southeast of here, around the huge Israeli prison camp at Ansar, the Israelis cut all main roads, searched houses and detained at least four people, Lebanese security officials said.

There were reports of a mass escape attempt on Sunday night at the camp, where about 5,000 men, mostly Palestinian civilians, have been detained for up to a year.

The Israelis said no one escaped but one prisoner was killed.

Just southeast of Beirut, heavy fighting late broke out between the Druze town of Aitah and a rig-

hist stronghold, Souk Al Gharb. State-run Beirut Radio reported tank fire and continuous explosions could be heard.

The radio also said a Soviet-made Grad rocket fell on the Sarba area, a few kilometres north of Beirut. Residents believed the rocket was fired by pro-Syrian militias in the mountains. Last week three women died in a direct hit.

There was no immediate word of casualties in either case. Investigations were continuing Tuesday into the gunbattle inside a Palestinian refugee camp near the port of Sidon during the night in which two young men died.

Fighting in 'Ain Al Hilwe

Residents of the 'Ain Al Hilwe camp, where some 50,000 refugees live, said heavy firing went on for over an hour and the two victims had been considered "collaborators" with the Israelis, who control the area.

Early on Tuesday, unknown gunmen opened up with a machinegun against two Palestinians near the camp but they escaped unhurt, local residents reported.

In Bikfaya, home town of Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, a massive car bomb was discovered and safely defused early Tuesday. The BMW car was loaded with 96 sticks of dynamite, 50 kilograms of high explosive and an electronic timer, state-run Beirut Radio said.

Israeli warplanes rattled windows in Beirut Tuesday when they broke the sound barrier over the capital.

Israel rejects Egypt's protest against office in E. Jerusalem

CAIRO (R) — Israel has rejected an Egyptian note protesting at the establishment of an office for Israel's defence minister in Arab East Jerusalem, an Israeli embassy spokesman said here Tuesday.

He said Israel's ambassador to Cairo, Moshe Sasson, had replied to the Egyptian note that "Israel considers Jerusalem as its unified and eternal capital and as such it is free to set up its offices anywhere it pleased."

Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials declined to comment on the exchange, first published in the semi-official newspaper Al Ahram Tuesday.

Libya-Brazil arms saga ends

BRASILIA (R) — The saga of a Libyan attempt to ship arms to Nicaragua via Brazil ended Tuesday after nearly two months with the departure of the last of the four cargo planes involved in the operation.

An air ministry spokesman said a Libyan Hercules cargo aircraft left the north-eastern city of Recife on its way back to Tripoli.

Reagan: It is Moscow's turn to show 'flexibility' in talks

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan said Monday it was Moscow's turn to show some flexibility in nuclear arms talks and rejected as "a meaningless gesture" the Kremlin's proposal for a nuclear-free zone in Scandinavia and the Baltic region.

"I urge the Soviets to concentrate on the serious negotiations in Geneva, instead of making meaningless gestures... we've demonstrated flexibility. The ball is now in their court," Mr. Reagan said at a White House ceremony marking Baltic Freedom Day.

Mr. Reagan harshly condemned what he called the Soviet Union's occupation of the Baltic states of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania. He said it was "a living reminder

of the cynical agreement between Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany that precipitated World War II."

The three countries were invaded by Stalin's Red Army in 1940 and thousands of their citizens were deported to Soviet concentration camps or executed.

"It seems ironic that those responsible for the repression I've been describing are now proposing what they call an 'atom-free Baltic,'" Mr. Reagan said.

He noted the recent sightings of unidentified submarines in Norwegian and Swedish waters and, leaving no doubt that he believed the craft belonged to the Soviet Union, Mr. Reagan said, "this kind of conduct does not lend itself to a spirit of trust."

Palme welcomes Soviet offer of talks on 'nuclear-free' Baltic

COPENHAGEN (R) — A Soviet offer to discuss making the Baltic Sea a nuclear weapons-free zone was a "positive contribution" towards a nuclear-free Nordic region, Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme said Monday.

Speaking to reporters after he addressed the North Atlantic Assembly, Mr. Palme said however that more clarification was needed on the offer, made earlier this month by Soviet leader Yuri Andropov.

In his speech to the assembly, an inter-parliamentary forum com-

prising parliamentarians from the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation's (NATO) 16 member countries, Mr. Palme condemned the basing of security on atomic deterrence.

He reiterated his support for a Nordic nuclear-free zone to include neutral Sweden and Finland and the Scandinavian NATO member states, Denmark and Norway.

Iceland, being a Nordic country, should also be invited to join in any zone agreement, Mr. Palme added.



EXPERTS ON THE ALERT: British army bomb disposal experts on the alert Sunday night after several bombs exploded in the Northern Ireland city of Belfast. The bombings were suspected to be carried out by the Irish Republican Army (IRA), which is fighting for Northern Ireland's independence from Britain (A.P. wirephoto)

League official says no request for summit

ABU DHABI (R) — The Arab League has received no official request from any Arab state for an Arab summit on Middle East issues, a senior League official said here Tuesday.

The official, who declined to be named, said such a meeting would be inappropriate unless current efforts to narrow differences in the Arab World were successful.

"If Arab leaders are widely divergent in their views a summit meeting would fail," he said.

Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat said in Bahrain on Sunday a summit would be held on Middle East problems, but the date and venue were still under discussion.

The official said Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi, currently touring Arab capitals, had discussed with Arab leaders issues including the Lebanon-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement and the mutiny in the PLO's Fateh guerrilla group.

He earlier Tuesday had talks with United Arab Emirates Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid Al Abdullah Al Nuaimi.

Mr. Klibi, who is expected to leave for South Yemen Wednesday, has already visited Algeria, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Qatar.

The official said he would also visit North Yemen and might go back to Lebanon and Syria later.

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Lebanon parliament ratifies pullout pact

BEIRUT (R) — The Lebanese parliament, brushing aside strong objections from Syria, Tuesday approved by a massive majority the Israeli troop withdrawal accord signed by the Beirut government last month.

After a two-day debate the single-chamber assembly voted 65 in favour of the accord with two votes against and four abstentions.

The Israeli Knesset (parliament) has already approved the U.S.-sponsored accord, signed on May 17, and Tuesday's vote opens the way of the two countries to exchange texts of the agreement

formally. But implementation of the accord still remains in doubt as Israel will not withdraw its 25,000-strong invasion force from Lebanon unless Syria also leaves the country.

Syria rejects the accord, which gives Israel surveillance rights in southern Lebanon, and says the agreement will turn Lebanon into an "Israeli protectorate".

Al Baath, organ of Syria's ruling Baath Party, said Tuesday that parliamentary moves to ratify the

(Continued on page 3)

Arafat calls for Fateh meeting to discuss revolt

DAMASCUS (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat is expected to confront rebels within his Fateh guerrilla group for the first time next week at a session of Fateh's Revolutionary Council, Palestinian sources said Tuesday.

The sources said Mr. Arafat was calling a meeting of the 73-member council to discuss a revolt by hardline Fateh officers who oppose his moderate policies and favour all-out armed struggle against Israel.

The meeting is likely to be outside the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli, where the PLO has major

bases in an area under the overall control of Syrian troops, they said.

Members of the Revolutionary Council who supported the revolt had been invited to the council session. It was estimated there were about nine such members, the sources said.

The total number of rebels, based behind Syrian lines in eastern Lebanon, is not known. Arafat aides have spoken of 200 fighters in Lebanon, where there are believed to be at least 8,000 Palestinian fighters.

(Continued on page 3)

Red Cross appeals over bombings in S. Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — The International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), which had two of its vehicles blown up in Lebanon on Sunday, said Tuesday: "If anyone has any approach to make to us, let them come and put it directly to us."

The Red Cross chief delegate in Lebanon, Armin Kobel, said he had no clue who was responsible for the attack early on Sunday in the Israeli-occupied port of Sidon in which two Red Cross vehicles were blown up.

A statement issued to reporters at a news conference said: "There are people in this region who ignore the importance of dialogue, which is always possible."

The International Committee of the Red Cross strongly wishes to persevere in its humanitarian tasks and reiterates its vow to maintain dialogue with all parties in the conflict.

Apart from supervising aid to victims of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the Red Cross monitors conditions in an Israeli prison camp at Ansar, southeast of Sidon, where some 4,700 Palestinian and Lebanese civilians are being held.

(Continued on page 3)

British committee defends 'fortress Falklands' policy

LONDON (R) — Britain has no choice but to pursue its costly "fortress Falklands" policy of keeping a large garrison on the South Atlantic islands to repel possible Argentine attack, a British parliamentary committee said Tuesday.

Reporting one year to the day after fighting ended in the Falklands war, the all-party Defence Committee said the dispute with Argentina would remain insoluble in the next few years and there was little hope that diplomacy could ease the tension.

The committee also expressed concern that the heavy cost of defending the islands might undermine Britain's contribution to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

The report was the only official reminder of the 10-week war as the first anniversary of the Argentine surrender, greeted with jubilation by Britons at the time, went virtually unmarked.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had no plans to commemorate the victory, her office said, nor had any of her ministers.

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Curfew imposed in Srinagar

NEW DELHI (R) — A 24-hour curfew was ordered in parts of the Kashmir capital of Srinagar Tuesday after renewed clashes in which 600 people were injured, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported.

Police fired in the air, used hundreds of tear gas shells and made repeated baton charges to disperse rival gangs of political supporters who rampaged through

(Continued on page 3)

'Italian banker may have been killed in U.K.'

LONDON (R) — Italian financier Roberto Calvi, nicknamed "God's banker" because of his links with the Vatican, may have met his death at the hands of a sophisticated criminal organisation, the Calvi family lawyer said Tuesday.

Lawyer George Carman outlined the murder hypothesis while cross-examining a pathologist at a

(Continued on page 3)

West German pacifists plan major protests

BONN (R) — West Germany's anti-nuclear weapons movement said Tuesday it aimed to stage the biggest protests in the country's history next October against the planned deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles.

A coordinating committee representing 26 leftist, pacifist and ecologist organisations announced plans for a week of demonstrations, blockades and acts of civil disobedience from Oct. 15.

Spokesman Jo Leinen said the protests were expected to mobilise almost a million people to prevent the siting in West Germany of

U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles from December.

He said they would use "all peaceful means," even if this meant breaking the law.

It was clear that the Geneva U.S.-Soviet talks on curbing medium-range missiles were only meant to distract public attention from the inevitable deployment, Mr. Leinen said.

"The negotiations are not being taken seriously," he added, citing statements by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger that Washington believed stationing

would have to begin before there was any chance of a negotiated arms control agreement.

The protest plans announced Tuesday include blockades of U.S. nuclear bases in West Germany, demonstrations at the consulates and embassies of nuclear powers, action by trade unions, women's groups and schools and three mass "people's assemblies."

The giant rallies will be held in Bonn, Hamburg and Neu-Ulm outside Stuttgart, believed to be one of the planned deployment sites for Pershing-2 missiles.

Ugandan cattle rustlers kidnap 500 people

KAMPALA (R) — More than 500 people have been abducted by Karamojong tribesmen in Uganda's eastern district of Soroti since last December and Ugandan officials fear they are dead, informed sources said Tuesday.

The figure was given by area security officials when they discussed the problem this weekend at Mbale in eastern Uganda, the sources said.

A report prepared during the meeting said 10 people were

known to have died in Soroti and a further 516 were missing and presumed dead, the sources said.

Some 289 women were raped by the tribesmen, nomads who usually roam the Karamoja district of northeastern Uganda but have now extended their activities to the neighbouring Soroti district, the report said.

The cattle rustlers have also stolen 22,437 cattle, 17,708 goats and 30 sheep from the Soroti district since December, the report

said. Officials said villagers in other districts in eastern Uganda had also been terrorised by marauding rustlers in the last six months.

Cattle raiding is traditional among the nomadic Karamojong. But instead of spears, their traditional weapons, many of them now have firearms — looted from the local army barracks in the chaos which followed the overthrow of dictator Idi Amin in 1979.

FEATURES

Indian brides still fall victim to dowry system

By Jeremy Clift
Reuter

NEW DELHI — Huge sums that change hands when Indians marry can turn some brides' wedding certificates into their death warrants.

In India's marriage market every man has his price and every bride her dowry.

Sudha Kumar, 21, had hers but it was not enough for her acquisitive new relations. Her punishment was to be doused in kerosene and burned alive when almost nine months pregnant.

Her murderers—husband Lakshman Kumar, 25, his brother Subhash Chander, 28, and their

mother Shaktuntala Devi 53 -- were sentenced to death by a Delhi court.

Judge S.M. Aggarwal described Sudha's death as a well-planned, diabolical murder. The tale behind it was a familiar one of torment and greed.

The giving of dowry has been outlawed since 1961 but it is still very much part of the marriage business in India.

Most marriages in the sub-continent are arranged and, particularly among Hindu families, the dowry is normally fixed privately in a business like way. It can include cash, jewellery, a car, household gadgets or property.

Originally a dowry was given to the bride by her parents. It was a

sort of trousseau which would allow her some wealth of her own and something to pass on to her daughters. Typically it took the form of gold, jewelry or silk saris.

But today young brides are expected to bring cash and gifts to the groom's family and the unscrupulous can see it as a way of making quick money. The size of the dowry is closely linked to the groom's prospects, education and social standing.

A graduate of a British or American university who is now a doctor, civil servant or engineer can command a dowry of anything from \$20,000 to \$60,000.

Even a poor labourer will demand 2,000 rupees (\$200).

Middle class families arrange the marriages through personal contacts, agencies or newspaper advertisements printed across several pages of the Sunday editions. Typical ones read:

-- Handsome Delhiite, suitable government official for sophisticated beautiful virgin 22 years B.A. employed in central government.

-- Really beautiful, educated, cultured match for a very handsome, Brahmin boy, 27 years 166 cms. Chartered accountant. Girl's merits only consideration. Caste no bar in deserving cases.

Some will specify that no dowry, is to be given but in most cases some type of gift is expected.

Generally the agreed dowry is

paid and the couple go on to lead a happy, normal married life. But problems arise when in-laws start demanding more dowry than originally given.

Under the Indian system the newly married girl moves in with the family of her husband. Clashes with mothers-in-law are almost inevitable.

She is almost defenceless if she does not get along with her new relations or they press her for more dowry and gifts.

If these demands are not met or if the original dowry is regarded as insufficient, many brides meet with deaths which are curiously similar.

In almost every case, kerosene

used for cooking and lighting in many Indian homes, is poured over the victim and set alight.

Many of the deaths are passed off as suicides or accidents. Because there are no witnesses, it is difficult to prosecute.

In Sudha Kumar's case, her screams brought neighbours running. She died in hospital the next day but the neighbours testified that she had accused her new relations of snatching her jewellery and burning her.

Judge Aggarwal observed that the investigating officer had fabricated a brief dying declaration quoting Sudha as saying she had been burned in an accidental fire while heating milk.

This was the first time that a Delhi court has sentenced someone to death for bride-burning. The judge said the number of cases was assuming menacing proportions.

There are no reliable statistics on how many brides burn to death but women's groups have urged that every "suicide" by a young woman in the first five years of her marriage should be investigated.

Police statistics show that in Delhi alone 305 women suffered "accidental burns" in 1981 while last year the figure rose to 332. There were 92 cases of women committing suicide by fire in the capital last year compared with 75

the year before.

Men who favour the dowry system say because so much has been spent on a son's education they were entitled to some return.

But women's groups have said it merely reflected the lower status of women in Indian society, which treated them as second class citizens even though India had a woman prime minister.

In the Western state of Maharashtra a group called the anti-dowry and anti-suicide front has been formed. Its convener, Roopa Kulkarni, charges that three out of four deaths of newly wed wives are due to dowry.

Xinjiang hopes to attract foreign business

By Roger Crabb
Reuter

URUMQI, China — The remote and rugged westernmost region of Xinjiang is opening its doors to the world with the help of millions of dollars of foreign investment.

One joint business venture, a knitwear factory set up in the northern city of Urumqi with Hong Kong and Japanese backing, is already well under way, winning annual export orders of over \$8 million.

But it looks like being just the tip of an imposing foreign investment iceberg in the region.

Oi Guo, secretary of the region's Communist Party Committee says Xinjiang hopes to attract more than \$100 million of overseas capital by 1985 to help tap the rich natural resources of the region, which borders the Soviet Union, Mongolia, Afghanistan and Kashmir.

In a recent interview, Oi said that over the next two and a half years the region could be involved in 22 projects with businessmen from Japan, Kuwait, Italy, Aus-

tralia, West Germany, the United States and Hong Kong.

He said foreign investments totalling \$101.2 million would back six joint ventures, 12 compensatory trade projects and four projects using foreign loans which would include plants to produce wine, synthetic ammonia, textiles, nonferrous and rare metals, animal fodder and leather goods.

He said the programme would start with six projects later this year, the main one being the building of a fertiliser plant funded by low-interest loans from Kuwait. The plant is due to open by 1985, producing 520,000 tonnes annually.

Over the next two years regional authorities will cooperate with Japanese businessmen to expand two existing printing and dyeing mills, upgrade one cottonseed processing plant and build a new one, he told the official newspaper China Daily.

"We expect to have more foreign businessmen helping us to run sugar refineries, candy plants and wineries and to grow beets, fruit and grapes," the newspaper quoted him as saying.

Local officials in the oasis city of Turfan confirmed there had been

talks with Japanese, French and British firms on developing wine production in their lush "grape valley" where most of the output of 1,250 tonnes of grapes are dried

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for raisins.

Party chief Oi also said Xinjiang planned processing plants for its rich deposits of petroleum, coal

and edible salt.

Urumqi officials said a French firm, Compagnie Generale Geophysique, was involved in oil exploration in the region but so far there was no foreign investment in the oil business here.

Xinjiang plans to produce about four million of an estimated national output of some 102 million tonnes of oil this year. Wu Xiang of the regional planning committee said this figure was expected to more than double by 1990 and increase five-fold to 20 million tonnes by the year 2000.

One problem for foreign businessmen thinking of investing here is the vast distances goods must be carried over some of the world's most inhospitable terrain — the Gobi and Takla Makan Deserts and the Tianshan Mountains.

An American businessman planning a fruit canning plant in Kashgar between the Takla Makan and the Pamir Mountains eventually called off the project because the logistical problems were too huge.

No such problems appear to affect the Xinjiang Tianshan Woolen Spinning and Weaving Company, situated in Urumqi city, the

hub of Xinjiang's road, rail and air links and close to the mountain pastures of the sheep and goats whose wool is turned into top-quality woollens and Cashmere garments.

The three-mill plant, which started production two years ago, is 51 per cent owned by the Urumqi municipality. Two Hong Kong businessmen have 38 per cent of the stock and the Osaka-based Japanese textile giant Toyobo holds 11 per cent.

Administrator Wang Baokun said it sold garments to nine countries including the United States, France, Italy, Singapore and Australia in its first year. This year's orders already exceed \$8 million.

Urumqi Mayor Ismail Mehsut told reporters some foreigners had raised the possibility of more textiles and tourism joint ventures in the city itself.

But potential investors are believed to be watching carefully the Tianshan knitwear venture's progress to see how its management copes with training a largely unskilled work force to use sophisticated machinery, and how much cooperation it receives from the traditionally lethargic Chinese bureaucracy.

Japan's offshore airport may draw broad smiles

By Keith Stafford
Reuter

OSAKA, Japan — The Japanese government hopes to counter complaints about aircraft noise from residents of the country's second largest city of Osaka by considering a plan to build a new airport on a nearby man-made island.

It announced that a group of cabinet ministers would begin regular meetings to discuss the plan, which would adapt a 1,230-hectare (3,000-acre) island in Osaka bay into an airport site with passengers moving to and from the island along a bridge.

Planners hope to complete the first of three runways by 1992 and estimate their total cost to run to 900 billion yen (\$3.9 billion).

Japan's main airport, serving Tokyo, moved further away from the city centre five years ago to lessen noise pollution and overcrowding. A remote spot on former farmland about 60 kilometres to the northeast, near the town of Narita, was chosen as the new site.

In order to avoid noise problems, the planners say, Osaka's new airport must be built five kilometres into the bay, where it will be able to operate round the clock.

In 1975 opposition from the city's nine million residents led to the suspension of night flights. But two years ago the supreme court reversed the suspension and instead ordered the government to pay noise compensation.

But four thousand people living near the airport have refused to accept the compensation.

The government said it would be spending four billion yen (\$17 million) this year on preparatory work for the proposed new airport.

Planners turned to the island airport idea because there was no suitable farmland near Osaka as there was near Narita.

Also prominent was the memory of the opening of the Narita intermittent fighting between radical leftists supporting local farmers and riot police.

The planners say building materials can be transported to the coast on temporary roads assembled on stilts along major rivers running into the bay and ferried to the island on barges.

The home of major industrial groups such as Matsushita Electric Industrial Company and Sharp Corporation, the Kansai region round Osaka accounts for 20 per cent of Japan's economic activity, and industrialists see an improved airport as vital for its prosperity.

If the airport is approved there will be many smiles in the Kansai region, but air travellers may be less enthusiastic.

The main Japanese airport at Narita is so far from the capital's city centre that many of the 40 million passengers who used it last year faced a trek of more than two hours along congested roads to their final destinations in central Tokyo.

Now they might face the same fate at Osaka.

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'SOS' statutes approved

AMMAN (J.T.) — The statutes formulated for the SOS children's village organisation in Jordan were approved by its founding members, the representative of the SOS organisation in Jordan said Tuesday.

Mr. Wolfgang Krug von Nidda said that at a meeting held at Her Majesty Queen Noor's office the founders of the SOS organisation in Jordan approved its by-laws and forwarded them to the Ministry of Social Development in order to register the organisation.

The SOS children's villages are an international organisation that helps children who are in need of care, either because they have lost their parents or are homeless for any other reason. For that purpose, the SOS build "children's villages", where orphan and home-

less children are housed, taken care of by "special mother" and are educated.

The building of a children village in Jordan, which has been approved by Her Majesty the Queen, is at present underway.

Mr. Nidda said that the designs for the SOS-children's village in Jordan have already been drawn up. The village will consist of 15 to 20 family-houses which are run by a "village director".

The construction of the village, which will be carried out by a local engineering firm, will start next October. Mr. Nidda said. The laying of the corner stone, however, is expected to take place in August in the presence of Dr. Hermann Gmeiner, the Austrian founder of the SOS. Mr. Nidda added.

Fruit, vegetable deal with Syria confirmed

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Syria Tuesday reached agreement on the exchange of fruits and vegetables between the two countries. This followed a visit by a delegation led by the director-general of the general company for vegetables and fruit in Syria and talks with Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin, the director of the Agricultural Marketing Corporation (AMC) and a number of other officials.

According to the agreement, Jordan will export tomatoes, eggplants, marrows, beans, peas and lemons to Syria.

Meanwhile, Syria will export to Jordan potatoes, onions, garlic, carrots, beets, apples, apricots, cherries and peaches.

The prices of the vegetables and fruits to be exchanged have been fixed, and each side will send a representative to the other country to ascertain the quality of the vegetables and fruits and to give their preliminary approval for their export.

The quantities to be exported or imported by each country have also been fixed.

The agreement was reached at the end of a four-day visit by the Syrian delegation which started on June 11.

Judges and lawyers: What next?

By Mahmoud Al Kayed
Al Ra'i Editor

AMMAN — I do not know what is the wisdom in not writing about the "problem" or the "conflict" which has been taking place for about a week now, particularly given all the surreptitious talk that has been going on about it.

Different views have been voiced on this problem to the point that it has become the most important local issue, equally preoccupying wide sectors of those interested in the affairs of the judges and lawyers.

I know that writing on this subject is a sensitive and serious matter. I also know that knocking at the doors of judges and lawyers is not an easy matter and that interference in a "difference" between the judges and lawyers is a risk fraught with all kinds of dangers, particularly if one remembers words such as penalties, charges, imprisonment, indictment and other phrases which judges and lawyers use — words and phrases which frighten the press and the journalist, and makes him feel that he is walking in a minefield, without beginning or end.

However, the press, or the fourth authority as they call it, should shoulder its professional responsibility and involve itself in this conflict without fear, because it has a duty to perform both to the country and citizen, as well as a responsibility for honesty which should govern its publications.

The issue of the lawyers and judges began six months ago. However, it did not come out in the open until last Wednesday, when the President of the Amman Bar Association, Hanna Al 'Araj, issued a warrant to arrest the barristers Ibrahim Bakr, Kamal Al

Dajani and Elias Nasir on the strength of a complaint submitted against them by the President of the Amman First Instance Court, Mr. Justice Farouk Al Kilani. He took exception when the lawyers appealed on behalf of a client to the Amman Court of Appeals in which the plaintiff (Justice Kilani) considered the bill of appeal both insulting and including fabrications against his court. Barristers Bakr and Nasir were actually arrested, and a letter was addressed to the President of the National Consultative Council (NCC) to lift immunity from the third defendant, NCC member Kamal Al Dajani.

On the same evening, the Jordanian Bar Association (JBA) council, which viewed this measure as harmful to the "friendly relations existing between judges and lawyers, and a restriction on the sacred rights of defence granted to lawyers and to their profession," summoned their members to an extraordinary general meeting, which over 300 lawyers attended.

They studied all aspects of the case and came to the conclusion that the measures taken by the president of the Amman Bar Association had been without justification and amounted to a clear violation of justice.

In protest against this decision, the JBA council decided by consensus to do the following:

1. Call on all lawyers to stop work at all courts in the country for one day (Thursday June 9, 1983).
2. Call on all lawyers to stop appearing in court in cases handled by the plaintiff and the judge handling the case Hanna Al 'Araj until further notice.
3. Take the necessary measures to sue in court each of the judges

in accordance with the provisions of the law on the independence of the judiciary.

On the next day, Thursday, June 9, the lawyers carried out their decision to stop work. Outside the Amman courts complex, postponed or dismissed the cases scheduled for that day.

At the end of the day, the president of the Amman Bar Association, the same judge who issued the original warrant, decided that "after taking the circumstances of the case into consideration, he would release the two detainees on bail of JD 100 on the request of one of their friends."

On Saturday morning, June 11, the lawyers carried out the decision not to appear in court in cases handled by Kilani and 'Araj. However, a number of judges at the Amman courts studied the matter and issued a memorandum signed by around 50 of their number criticising the attitude of the lawyers.

The memo, addressed to the Minister of Justice with copies to the prime minister and the president of the Judiciary Council, denounced and condemned the attitude of the JBA president and members of the JBA council, which they regarded as "interference" in the affairs of the judiciary with the aim of weakening the judicial system and making it subject to the influence of the lawyers.

The judges then demanded that the following be taken:

1. The necessary measures to repel this danger and to prevent its repetition in the future.
2. That the JBA president apologise for and withdraw his statement and to "revoke all the decisions made by the JBA council on the grounds that it is insulting to

the dignity and independence of the judiciary."

3. That if the JBA council does not approve this, that the Minister of Justice use the powers stipulated in the JBA law to "dissolve the JBA."

The judges concluded their memo by saying that they signed the memo quite prepared to take the necessary measures to defend the independence of the judiciary and to prevent interference in its own affairs.

On Monday, the JBA council held a meeting at the JBA premises and decided to stick to its decision not to appear in cases presided over by the two justices until further notice, and to submit a complaint against them to the Minister of Justice to be referred to the Judiciary Council.

This is briefly the aspects of the problem which took place at the Amman courts complex last Wednesday. In presenting the details of this problem we know that it cannot be resolved by newspapers or journalists.

We think that the dispute has at least become straight forward with the demands and the points of view of each side being clearly laid down.

Who is to tackle this problem and seek to resolve it? And which is the body most suited to protecting justice and the sovereignty of the law?

We hope that the Judiciary Council, which has men who have been working in the judiciary in this country since its very inception will find a proper and quick solution which protects the authority of the judiciary and consolidates the spirit of fraternity between the judges and the lawyers — a spirit based on the wisdom and tolerance which is the characteristic of the judiciary.

The grandeur of Petra captured on film

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Petra, that most photographed place in Jordan, is also perhaps one of the most difficult to capture successfully on film. How do you convey its grandeur, its timelessness, its immensity? How do you reveal the intricate carving of its monuments which are so separate, so different to the surrounding rocks yet so utterly bound to it? Then there is the feeling that Petra still lives — it is not the barren archaeological site long since abandoned by man so many photographs show it to be — it has its own population of bedouins who sleep and eat in the shaded recesses, the cool caverns, who stretch their tents and looms in front of the ancient facades.

Strange and majestic

One person however has managed to capture all these things with his camera. His name is Roger Cloitre, and his colour prints of that strange and majestic place are on show at the French Cultural Centre until the end of the month. Cloitre first went to Petra six years ago, since which time he has visited the place regularly staying each time, not in the hotel, but with the bedouins themselves. For the first two years Cloitre never took his camera and it is probably this period of quiet reconnaissance, this time when his neck was unfettered by the weight of a camera, and his eye and mind free from the restriction of always seeing things in terms of photographic composition that he was able to understand what Petra was all about, see it as a whole — where past and present are bro-

ught together by it inhabitants and where opposites live together harmoniously.

Rich pattern

It is these latter contrasts that Cloitre first brings our attention to. Looking at "Le vieux Village de Wadi Mousa en Automne" where the rooves of the small houses are houses covering the gently undulating hills form a rich pattern with the tiny trees whose aging leaves are set slightly by the last slanting rays of the setting sun, one would never imagine that so close by there is Wadi Araba from which rise great mountains of ragged rocks, vertical peaks which lose their colour as they recede but not their drama. Then while emphasising the depths, the pre-

ART REVIEW

cipitous gorge sides of the "air" by the presence of a lone bedouin woman on her donkey, Cloitre goes on to show his dusky dunes by placing the giant next to a shot of a small mountain peak (Vieux Talles dans un Gros Rognon) and Wadi Syriyah) whose ever widening ripples eventually plunge over the lid of the rock that holds it prisoner and out of sight.

Spectacular contrasts

These are spectacular contrasts, the kind of opposites one would expect of a place like Petra. But Petra is a place of people too and Cloitre's human contrasts are sensitive ones. Sometimes they are wryly humorous — like the juxtaposition of the old bedouin woman, with eyes as deep and

dark as the mountain pool carrying a huge load of kandle on her back next to the photograph of two men sleeping on ancient steps — sometimes they are moving as in the portrait of the old woman with the baby but always they are affectionate and sincere.

Everyday bedouin

Perhaps even more impressive than Cloitre's contrasts are his shots of everyday bedouin life — scenes which we know about but rarely see for ourselves. As Cloitre says: "You have to know them very well, they have to trust and like you before they will let you watch them cooking, churning and weaving in their homes." And this is where Cloitre's two cameras years have paid dividends, for not only did the bedouin men, women and children cease to worry about his presence when he eventually did bring his camera, but they liked him, accepted him, knew he would not betray them and in this way he had become part of them and thus virtually invisible which allowed Cloitre to catch them in their most intimate moments and his work is "imbued" with a rare sense of spontaneity and life.

Sense of composition

But it takes more than patience to produce such a collection of photographs and Cloitre has obviously got what it takes. He has, first and foremost, an innate sense of composition which is seen at its best in such shots as "Preparation d'un Repas des Noces". Here is the classical pyramidal arrangement of figures so beloved of the Renaissance painters and the darkness of the perimetre draws

the eye like a magnet to the central — of life as well as to the picture — preparation of food. Then there is "Tendresse" where all are looking and laughing at the cheeky child.

Natural light

Cloitre also has a deep concern for the lighting of his pictures. All are taken in natural light. "I don't use any filters" Cloitre explains. "I get the effect I want." In a place like Petra lighting is especially important as without dramatic shadows to highlight the relief work of the architecture as Cloitre has caught in such works as "D'or et de Pierre" the facades easily fade into the rock from which they were carved.

Cloitre attributes his ability to catch such impressive shots like "Flint les Jours" where the old bedouin women intent on spinning her wool in the dark recesses of her home — a cave — is lit by sunlight passing the smoke of her fire giving the whole scene a hazy sense of mystery and time gone by — to luck. But the frequency with which these "lucky" shots appear suggests that there is much more to them than that and they are in fact triumphs of difficult camera technique.

These photographs are a very personal view of a place we all know. They show us Cloitre's Petra, the Petra he has so carefully and so lovingly recorded over the last four years, and through them Cloitre reveals to us just some of the secrets Petra hides so well. With this excellent collection of photographs we start to understand Petra just a little bit better.

'U.K.' club two years old

AMMAN (J.T.) — A social club for Jordanian students graduated from universities and colleges in the United Kingdom has recently celebrated its second anniversary.

The United Kingdom Arab Students (UKAS) club was founded by a number of British university graduates in 1981 with the primary aim of providing advice with Jordanian students who are interested in continuing their studies abroad, and to help recent graduates find jobs in Jordan.

The club also has the other objective of organising social and cultural activities.

In an assessment of the work of the club after two years of its foundation the president of the club said "the club has launched social and cultural activities, but we still consider ourselves at the founding stage."

Hence the main goal at this stage is to get new members and to raise funds to enable the club to achieve its aims, he added.

Most of the 120 members are relatively new graduates "veteran graduates" not having joined yet. Mr. Bargouti said.

Among the most important activities launched by the club this year was a series of lectures on topics relating to the development process in the country. These lectures, which were held at the club building located on the University of Jordan campus, included a lecture by National Consultative Council (NCC) member Laila Sharaf on the role of youth in development, and another one by the director of the Amman Financial Market.

Tal receives N.Yemeni

AMMAN (Petra) — Education Minister Sa'id Tal received Tuesday president of the commission of the educational institutes in the Arab Republic of Yemen Yahya Al Ghasil. During the meeting, they discussed aspects of cooperation between the two countries.

Dr. Tal said Jordan is prepared to provide North Yemen with the necessary expertise to develop the educational services in the country.

Together with the state property committee in stamping out the incidents of trespass on state property in the district.

Airport phone numbers released

AMMAN (Petra) — The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) announced Tuesday that the telephone numbers of the Queen Alia International Airport will be as follows:

Switchboard: 52000/08
Administration: 527000/08
Information (southern terminal): 53250/08
Information (northern terminal): 53050/08, 53082/08 and 53070/08
Public relations: 53222/08

Lebanese parliament ratifies pact

(Continued from page 1)

agreement were illegal and affirmed that Damascus would not change its opposition to the accord.

"The forces which are trying today to give an aspect of legality and permanence to this agreement are unjust and illegal," it declared.

The massive approval was widely expected, but will give a much-needed boost to the government of President Amin Gemayel, which has sought wide domestic backing for the controversial accord.

Arab states, fearing Lebanon will be forced to go back on its Arab commitments, have given it a generally cool reception and pro-Syrian and leftist politicians inside the country have pledged to fight it.

Political sources described the turnout of 71 deputies at the debate, as relatively large, given fears among some deputies of reprisals from opponents of the accord.

The parliament has 99 seats, but eight deputies have died or been assassinated since elections were last held in 1972, while a further five are reported to be outside the country.

Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wezan said in an interview broadcast Tuesday that the accord would not become effective until the two countries exchanged instruments of ratification.

He said Lebanon was in no hurry to make the exchange while it was uncertain that the agreement could be implemented on the ground.

U.S. and Lebanese officials, however, have repeatedly expressed confidence that Syrian President Hafez Al Assad will eventually agree to withdraw his estimated 40,000 men from north and east Lebanon.

'Italian banker may have been murdered'

(Continued from page 1)

second London inquest on the 62-year-old banker.

Mr. Calvi, president of the collapsed Banco Ambrosiano, Italy's largest private bank, was found last June 18 hanging by the neck from scaffolding under a bridge over London's River Thames.

His family, who say he was murdered, won the right to a fresh inquest in March when a British high court quashed an earlier verdict of suicide.

Mr. Carman asked British pathologist Professor Keith Simpson whether criminals on a boat could have rendered Mr. Calvi unconscious with a drug called ethyl chloride, soaked in a pad.

Mr. Simpson replied that the possibility could not be excluded and later agreed the hypothesis was not medically inconsistent.

Mr. Carman continued: "The evidence may emerge that he was in fear of his life from others. He might have met his death at the hands of a sophisticated criminal organisation."

Earlier, Mr. Simpson told the jury he found a double red line round Mr. Calvi's neck and other minor injuries associated with hanging, but no evidence of drowning, drugs, alcohol or a struggle.

Mr. Calvi's clothes were weighted down with lumps of stone. His feet were in the water and the rest of his clothes damp.

Curfew imposed in Srinagar

(Continued from page 1)

the city looting shops and setting several buildings ablaze, the agency stated.

PTI reported that 75 of the injured were in a serious condition. The agency said the violence erupted between supporters of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party and the locally-ruling National Conference Party.

The National Conference Party won this month's elections in the disputed Himalayan mountain state after a campaign in which three people died and several hundred were injured.

Repeating was ordered in parts of 10 constituencies after the June 5 ballot for a 76-seat state assembly after charges of rigging and voter intimidation.

PTI said swords, knives, acid bottles and stones were used in Tuesday's clashes and hospitals were jammed with people suffering from stab wounds.

Several cars were set on fire, a temple attacked and a number of houses ransacked in the flare-up, the agency added.

A new conference government, under the leadership of Farouq Abdullah, was sworn in at the weekend to administer the predominantly Muslim state.

Arafat calls for Fateh council meeting

(Continued from page 1)

The rebellion erupted into an artillery battle in eastern Lebanon earlier this month between pro and anti-Arafat groups before Palestinian civilian refugees marched to the area to force a ceasefire.

The rebels had called for a special session of Fateh's Revolutionary Council to air their grievances but there was no immediate confirmation Tuesday that they would attend.

The fact that Mr. Arafat had decided to convene the council suggested he was confident he could retain its support for his leadership, the Palestinian sources said.

The fact that he preferred to hold the meeting outside Tripoli indicated he felt he had more support in northern Lebanon than he did farther east, in the Bekaa Valley, where most of the rebels are based, they added.

Red Cross appeals over Lebanon attacks

(Continued from page 1)

had notified the Israeli authorities about the dynamiting, but said it was hard for the organisation to contact senior Israeli officers.

Access to the Israelis had become more difficult in recent months, he said, but did not know if this was a deliberate policy.

He said Israeli troops were preventing the Red Cross from entering the village of Deir Qanoun, outside Tyre, which they have blockaded since Friday following a guerrilla attack nearby which killed three Israeli soldiers.

Religious leaders from the village have protested about the blockade but reports from South Lebanon said the village was still cut off from all supplies Tuesday.

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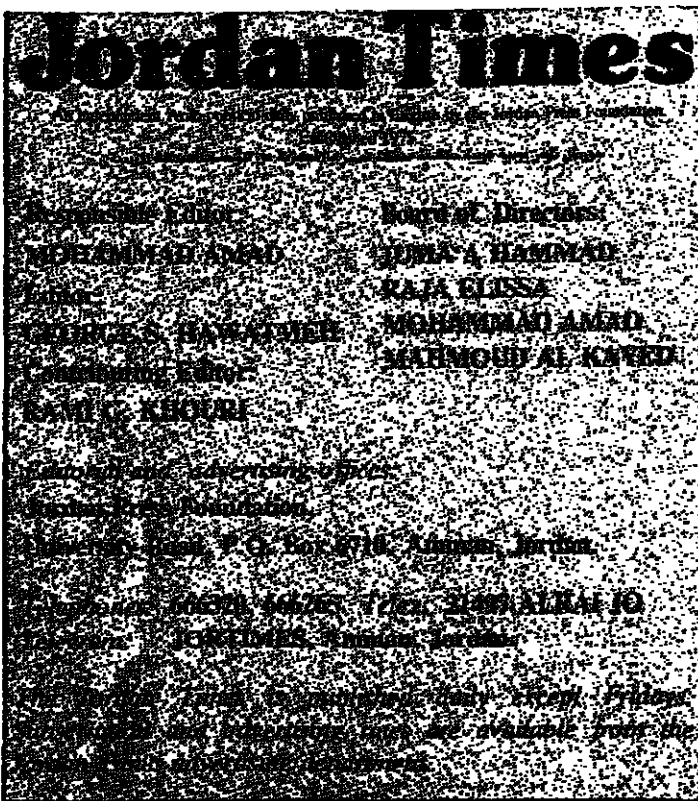
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June 1983



Try harder, Washington

THE political scene in Washington these days is reminiscent of the Haig era, when everything, the Middle East very much included, was seen in East-West eyes. It is a dreadful scene, and one that forebodes a big setback for U.S. interests in the Arab World and the whole region.

From the president down, American officials have been singling out the Soviet Union, and its military aid to Syria, as the stumbling block to implementing the Lebanon-Israel troop withdrawal agreement. These officials forget, or choose to forget, that without their country's unlimited supply of money and arms to Israel, there might have not been a Lebanese problem to negotiate in the first place.

So what if the Soviet Union supplies Syria with SA-5 missiles to defend themselves and their territory against Israeli attacks and invasions, when all that Washington has done so far is arm Israel to the teeth and beyond civil recognition? How is it right for the Americans to think that peace between the Arab World and Israel could be achieved only if the Israelis were allowed to maintain superiority over the Arabs? What makes the Reagan administration so sure that the agreement on Lebanon is tailor-made for manipulation by the Israelis?

We are not trying to defend the Soviet or Syrian positions regarding the troop withdrawals from Lebanon. Both countries can do the talking for themselves. It should also be clear that Lebanon must be helped to regain its independence and sovereignty, and its legitimate government supported in rebuilding the country and its institutions.

For us, the American talk about "unhelpful Soviet intentions" and "Syrian intransigence" is one big obstacle to achieving progress on Lebanon and the wider question of Middle East peace. If the U.S. is sincere in its efforts to rid Lebanon of occupation, and in its desire to achieve overall peace in this area, American officials have to try harder in finding the real causes of the problem and in facing them head-on.

Then, and only then, it is fine if the Americans will not work hand-in-hand with the Soviets to achieve a comprehensive Middle East settlement, although they may still find the problem too complicated for one superpower to handle.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: U.S. barter system

THE U.S. administration has frankly hinted that Israel's withdrawal from the Golan Heights could be raised in Syrian-American negotiations in return for Syria's withdrawal from Lebanon. The remark was made by U.S. envoy to the area Morris Draper to the N.B.C. news. Thus the U.S. administration has finally realised that Israel's occupation of the Golan Heights is the main obstacle in the way of any settlement of the Lebanese problem. Nevertheless, the "barter game" which the U.S. administration is hinting at, is in itself an encouragement to Israel to commit aggression. The barter which Draper is talking about involves Syrian territory usurped by Israel through aggression as much as it involves Lebanese territory, also usurped by Israel through aggressive means. This amounts to a recognition of aggression as a means to achieve regional gains, allowing the aggressor to barter one piece of land for another.

It is true that any American effort to persuade Israel to withdraw from the Golan Heights is a positive step which can only lead the area towards greater stability. However, the "barter game" will still be viewed with suspicion, particularly as Israel still rejects the bartering of Palestinian lands for peace; an idea already accepted by the Arabs. Syria's right to the Golan Heights is undisputable and is not open to bargaining. Likewise Lebanon too is entitled to regain its occupied territories, and these should both take place without bartering taking place.

Al Dustour: Israeli rule, nothing new

ISRAEL RADIO has said that a report has been prepared by the Israeli military authorities to apply Israeli law to the occupied West Bank. This does not say anything new, because since Israel's 1967 occupation of the West Bank, it was evident that Israel has never been willing to withdraw from the occupied territories. After the Begin government assumed office, the Israelis started talking about the "liberation" of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and their return to Israeli sovereignty. Last September, President Reagan presented his initiative which included the freezing of the settlement drive. Nevertheless, Israel rejected the initiative, thereby affirming that any initiative not acceptable to Israel would fail. Israel then intensified its settlement policy and seized more Palestinian lands.

The application of Israeli law to the West Bank was an Israeli goal then. But when Israel's radio reports this only two days ago, it was only trying to sound out Arab and international reaction to any Israeli decision to seize more Arab lands by force. While Arab weakness encourages Israel to violate every international law, the United States has no justification for standing idly by. The United States, which has said that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are occupied Arab territories, should couple its announcement with serious action to prevent Israel from continuing its outlaw existence.

Sawt Al Shaab: Israel's frantic policy

EVERYTIME THE United States hints at the possibility of having the Arabs regain their occupied territories as part of a political settlement or objects to the actual measures of annexation of the occupied territories, the Begin government resorts quickly to construct more settlements. Recently, Israel announced that it would apply Israeli law to the West Bank. The reason for such a measure being that Israel is not sure about U.S. policy trends which could oppose Israel's expansionist ambitions. Thus Israel is trying to expedite the decision on the future of the West Bank and block the way for the Labour Party's moderate solution on the occupied territories—a proposal which increasingly appeals to Washington. Therefore the Begin government is trying to assert the Likud's hard-line position which regards the occupied Palestinian lands as liberated Israeli lands, which cannot be negotiated on. Furthermore, Menachem Begin, who feels that his rule in Israel will be over soon, wants to make sure that, while he is still in office, all Arab lands will be Judaized, making it impossible to reach a settlement through negotiations. He is also giving more incentives to Jewish immigrants to settle in the West Bank settlements.

NATO preparations aim at spurring Soviet seriousness in Geneva talks

By Ethan Brochner

BRUSSELS — NATO foreign ministers will reaffirm yet again soon their plans to station new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe from next December, but in a real sense that deployment has already begun. NATO officials say.

They say deployment of low-flying cruise and fast, accurate Pershing-2 missiles requires months of preparation — completion of sites, training of personnel and weapons testing — all of which is in full swing.

Parts of the missiles will arrive gradually over the coming months and the procedures for the installation of about 40 of them will be completed in December — not begun then, as many people assume.

And, they say, the Soviet Union is watching the process closely through its satellite reconnaissance photographs.

The officials say they hope this is influencing the Russians at U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva, convincing them the West is serious. The negotiations are aimed at stopping all land-based medium-range missile deployments in Europe, or at least

limiting them at agreed levels.

One NATO ambassador said a statement by Moscow 15 days ago that it would retaliate against deployment by doing the same in East Europe was a way of saying it knew what was going on.

American officials, including Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, maintain that the Soviet Union already has short-range nuclear warheads in Eastern Europe and that the retaliation warning is simply an attempt to make it look as if Moscow is responding to Western actions.

NATO officials make a point of saying the missiles' arrival in Western Europe will not be announced beforehand. They will be brought in over the coming months and their existence will be made public when they are ready for use, some time in December.

The first of 572 missiles due for deployment are 16 cruise missiles in Greenham Common, England, 16 cruises at Comiso, Sicily, and nine Pershing-2s in West Germany.

One NATO official said the deployment of Pershing-2s is partly, if not largely, a question of modifying a few of the 72 Pershing-1a missiles already there.

A top West German military officer, who agreed partly but not entirely with that assessment, said: "For some parts, material from the Pershing-1a can be used for the Pershing-2. They are after all the same weapon-family with similar parts. But part of the guidance system, for example, is different."

Officials are less than forthcoming in giving details of the differences between the two weapons and their statements frequently contradict one another.

According to one top official, the Pershing-2 uses the same launcher as the Pershing 1a, but another official said they were only similar, not exactly the same.

The Pershing-2 is currently being tested in the U.S. and the Defence Department says it is making good progress after some early trouble.

The first Pershing test flight last year was a failure and the second only a partial success.

But a Defence Department report said that on June 2, the Pershing-2 successfully completed its 12th test flight from Cape Canaveral, Florida. It travelled about 1,600 kilometres to a precise target in the Atlantic Ocean in just over 11 minutes.

A Pentagon spokesman said this was the longest flight to date and "all indications are that it met its objectives." Six more tests are scheduled to be completed by Sept. 30.

The cruise missile has posed other problems.

New Soviet ground-to-air missiles and advanced radar may present a serious threat to the slow, low-flying pilotless drone, officials say.

But they discount reports that the ground-launched cruise has already become vulnerable and semi-obsolete and say it will certainly be deployed in West Germany, Italy, Britain, the Netherlands and Belgium if no progress is made at Geneva.

Few Western officials are willing to predict whether the disarmament talks will in fact produce an accord.

But all say that the continued preparations for missile deployment in full view of Soviet satellites is aimed at making the point that the West is serious about the move.

They say that only if the Soviet Union is convinced NATO will actually deploy the new weapons can it be forced to negotiate seriously in Geneva.

Pope's Poland visit may not have rapid results

By Tony Austin

Reader

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul keeps an appointment with destiny in his native Poland this month but the outcome will not be immediately apparent and could even be deceptive, Vatican analysts believe.

Supreme pontiff of a church which measures progress over centuries rather than months, the Pope knows better than any of his predecessors the danger of inspiring false hope among his countrymen.

"He will not be aiming at immediate results," one Vatican aide who sees the pope regularly told Reuters.

He said the pope was aware of his influence over Polish Catholics and would use it to bolster spiritual attachment to the church rather than urge them to seek political objectives.

There was concern in the Vatican that precipitate action by Polish extremists could lead to a clash with their communist rulers and result in bloodshed which would involve other European countries, he added.

But in private talks with the Communist leadership, the Polish pope will stress that the church is in many ways stronger than when he last returned home in 1979 and the government would do well to recognise this.

In contrast to its failure to achieve recognition for the independent trade union Solidarity, the church has never had so many vocations in the religious orders.

Vatican sources said a former Soviet ambassador to Rome commented after the election of Karol Wojtyla as pope that this was one contingency the Kremlin had not included in its calculations.

A member of the Polish Communist Party's Central Committee, informed of the cardinals' choice by telephone, blasphemed violently and said: "Wojtyla, it would have to be him," according to Western sources.

In St. Peter's square, thousands of pilgrims clap and cheer as the pope concludes his weekly general audience with a prayer in Polish that often alludes to social conditions in the country where he was born 63 years ago.

For more than a year he has addressed such prayers to the Black Madonna of Czestochowa, whose 600th anniversary is the main religious reason for his June 16-23 tour.

True to his Polish Catholic tradition, John Paul feels drawn to honour the sacred symbol of his faith and nationhood in the same way that a Muslim is bound to make a pilgrimage to Mecca.

When talks between Polish church and government over the papal visit ran into trouble last January, the pope said he was entrusting to the Black Madonna any decisions about whether he should go, and on which date.

"He has only to set foot in Poland and the atmosphere will become vital," a Vatican aide said. "The one thing you can say with certainty about this pope is, something unexpected is sure to happen."

In his public speeches, which he is likely to write himself, the pope will touch the bedrock of traditional belief that characterises Polish Roman Catholicism.

The faith has been closely identified with Polish nationhood ever since the birth of the nation in the year 966 and Karol Wojtyla's academic studies convinced him that religion and culture were interdependent.

He has a fatalistic approach to his own part in the process, considering that his life was spared in an assassin's attack in 1981 as an act of providence in order for him to complete his mission as pope.

At a luncheon in his Vatican suite recently, the pope confirmed a story about his escape from a Nazi patrol in the streets of wartime Krakow, long before he decided to enter the priesthood, which also reflects his sense of mission.

Karol Wojtyla fled down a manhole, pulling the cover back in place before the Germans rounded the corner, and groped his way along underground galleries until he emerged in the cellar of the former royal palace, then occupied by the Archbishop of Krakow.

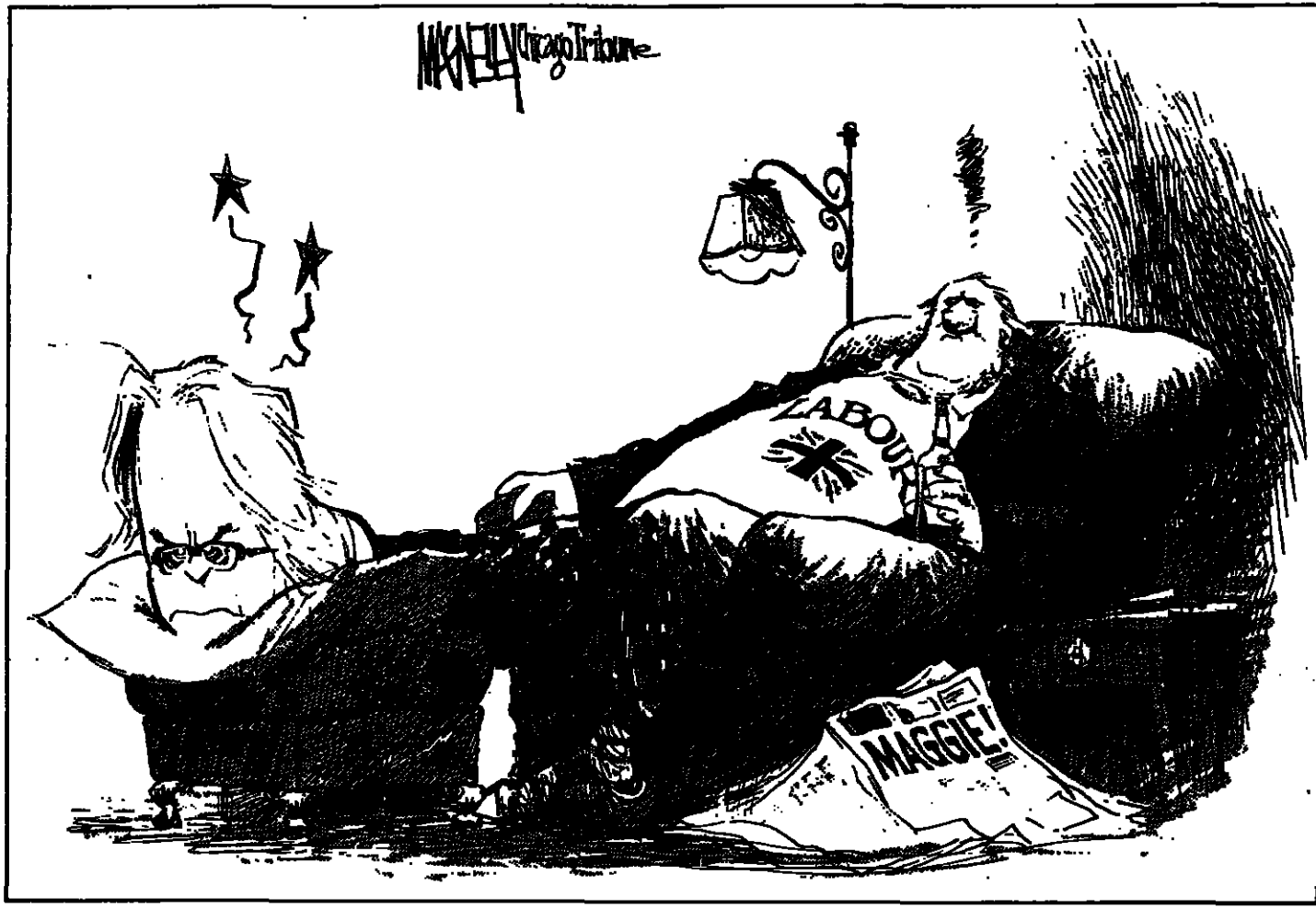
The archbishop admired Wojtyla's courage and shielded him from German authorities, little realising that the young Pope would one day occupy his own position and inhabit as incumbent the palace where he once sought refuge.

"This pope has an acute sense of the Polish people's history and his own destiny," the Vatican aide said. "He is able to look at the wider picture while still focusing on problems that need solving now."

The pope condemned the banning of Solidarity last autumn and urged martial law authorities to release all political prisoners before his visit.

But the Roman Catholic Church believes time is on its side in the age-long struggle against atheism, and the results of Pope John Paul's visit will not be immediately clear.

Proof of the underlying strength of Polish faith is the fact that, after nearly 40 years of communist rule, the country produced the first Pope from Eastern Europe.



Ali Saleh: N. Yemen aims at democratic, Islamic society

By Khaled A. Al Maene

SANAA — North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh says his first priority in the new era is employing all efforts for putting the values of the National Charter into effect by reactivating the state's various apparatus and establishing a just and prosperous democratic, Islamic society in the country.

In an interview with the Saudi English language newspaper Arab News, President Ali Saleh, who was re-elected recently as president, described the setting up of the National Charter by democratic process as a great achievement. "The charter guarantees continued progress and further strengthens our external relations with friendly countries," he said.

Following is the full interview: Q: In the light of your unanimous acclamation by the People's Assembly for a second presidential period, could you highlight your past achievements and your future priorities for the next term?

A: It is not for me to talk about achievements during the period of my government. As I declared to the people, history will record these achievements and the people will bear witness to them.

The setting up of the National Charter by democratic process and through the will of the Yemeni people and their adherence to their faith and the principles of their revolution is a major achievement. It guarantees internally, continuity of progress in a new Yemeni way of life and promotes and strengthens our external relations with friendly countries in the context of the National Charter.

In the coming period, our top priority will be to work and utilise all efforts to translate the National Charter into deeds through collective action, to create a just and democratic Islamic society that will keep pace with the present day scientific and technological world. No society is worth anything today that does not stride

with modern day developments and profits from man's scientific achievements.

We shall try to depend on ourselves to explore and develop our natural resources for its utilisation in the progress of our society and state, especially in view of the fact that our economic resources are limited and necessitates taking these steps.

Q: Relations with South Yemen have improved since your meeting with President Ali Nasser Mohammad. How far the unity talks have gone to realise their objective?

A: There is no doubt that relations between the two Yemens are continuing to improve. This is mainly due to the numerous dialogues and meetings between officials of the two parts. This has led to cooperation and coordination in the political, economic, commercial and cultural fields. In this context various joint organisations and economic units have been set up. Trade cooperation between both parts is obvious. Without doubt no unity can be achieved in light of different political set-ups. We, therefore, continue unity dialogue aimed at agreeing on a system laying down the form of government in a united state.

In this connection the Joint Constitutional Committee has proposed a constitutional plan for unity which will be discussed at the forthcoming round of the Yemeni Council. It will then be presented to the People's Assembly in both parts for discussion and finally put forward to the people for a consensus.

Q: What has happened to those who were fighting the government and have now returned back?

A: The government has declared a national amnesty to all those who took wrong actions against the state and the revolution during the past five years. We have opened channels of discussions with all groups so as to arrive at a unified stance within the context of the National Charter. We thank God for this great achievement. National unity has materialised in the framework you

see today, namely the popular institutions foremost among which is the Constituent People's Assembly and the General People's Congress. Those who returned to live under the banner of the Revolution in their beloved homeland were granted all the facilities and opportunities to play their role and shoulder their responsibilities, each according to his ability, speciality and experience. However, they have to abide by the National Charter, because believing in the latter and working for its achievement is the criterion for national allegiance and an evidence of genuine citizenship.

Q: How is the national economy? Is it true that the southern regions are suffering from recession and the average standard of living has gone down as compared to the 1970s?

A: It seems that this question has been based on wrong facts, and especially as we perceive that the economic recession is a worldwide phenomenon which has also affected producer countries and others besides them.

You might be aware of the conditions our country has passed through and especially the recent earthquake disaster which caused heavy economic losses beside a large number of deaths and destruction of property and agricultural resources. These losses run over \$1,000 million. These are huge losses to our national economy. We are doing our utmost to overcome the effect of this disaster through our own resources, the support and assistance of brotherly countries, other friendly international organisations. Our economic institutions have not observed any dip in the standard of living and we thank God that the conditions of our people are by far better than they were in the 1970s.

Q: Are there any Arab and foreign investments in Yemen? Does the investment law incorporate benefits and guarantees to the investors and has the economic conference held here come up with positive results so far?

A: We have investment laws



President Ali Abdullah Saleh

that allow all Arab and foreign capitalists the right to invest in Yemen and offers investment incentives and guarantees. As for the economic conference held last year, it was aimed at discussion of the Second Five Year Plan. The conference achieved positive results which helped us evolve the final shape of the Second Five Year Plan with regard to the projects, goals and strategies.

Q: A delegation from the GCC recently visited the country. What was the purpose of the visit and in what way was it to promote cooperation between Yemen and the GCC?

A: As was obvious, the visit of the GCC team aimed at observing conditions in our country especially after the earthquake disaster and the wide-spread destruction, and to pinpoint its role in assisting us to overcome the effects of this great calamity.

Without doubt there is a continued dialogue between us and the GCC countries to strengthen and develop further coordination.

Q: You have pardoned a group of detainees. Does that mean that there are still other detainees and, if so, do you intend to pardon them?

A: We do not have the type of detainees that you describe. We have freed all last week and granted amnesty to others so that they can return and serve the country within the framework of the National Charter and the goals of the Revolution. National responsibility is not the monopoly of

anyone in the country.

Q: Yemen is famous for its system called "Cooperation" which you personally advocated. What kind of a system is it, how does it work, and is it possible for other developing countries to adopt it?

A: The Cooperation experiment in our country is a unique Yemeni experiment. Many a developing country could benefit from it as a human experiment aiming at general welfare and social and economic change. The Yemeni cooperation experiment rests on a popular and democratic basis and its success depends on the Yemeni people's personal initiatives. For instance, the inhabitants of a village or of a number of villages have the right to form a general assembly amongst themselves and elect a governing body to run the cooperative. The latter's role is to look after their interests and provide certain services, such as the building of a road, the establishment of schools and water and electricity projects and the like. Besides what the country's nationals themselves provide, the state subsidises the cooperative three-fold and ensures the Zakat (Islamic taxes). Cooperatives also participate, through the government, in numerous projects and, through the General Federation of National Cooperative bodies. The federation is the supreme cooperative leadership, as its members are elected from among the members of the national cooperative bodies in all regions of the republic by free democratic election and secret ballot.

Q: What is your attitude towards the agreement between Lebanon and Israel?

A: Our viewpoint was reflected in a cabinet statement on the subject. Yemen condemns the Israeli military occupation of Lebanese territory and calls for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the invading Israeli forces. It supports the struggle of the Lebanese people against Israeli occupation and is keen on preserving the integrity, Arabism and complete sovereignty of Lebanon over its territories. Yemen urges all Arab states to close their ranks in facing the situation obtaining from the continuing occupation and to help Lebanon face the attempts of blackmailing it under the occupation. It regards the Palestinian issue as the Arabs' prime cause and supports the Palestinian people's right to set up their independent homeland on their national soil under the leadership of their sole, legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Yemen considers any separate peace concluded by any Arab state with the Zionist enemy or any agreement that jeopardises the security of any Arab state as a violation of the treaties, charters and resolutions unanimously adopted by the Arab states. It is imperative now for the Arab World to adopt a common attitude in facing all conspiracies hatched by Zionism and its allies.

هكذا من الأمل

Recession, drought take their toll in Zimbabwe

By Tony Hawkins

HARARE: Zimbabwe's economy is expected to contract by three per cent in real terms this year. In sharp contrast to the prolific growth in gross national product of 15.4 per cent in 1980 and 13 per cent in 1981.

The reversal began last year, when growth was estimated at three per cent, and came in response to the world recession and the start of a severe drought. But the need to deflate the economy in line with IMF prescriptions is reinforcing the trend, and is likely to prove unpopular.

Under the IMF package, Zimbabwe obtained SDR356.1 million (\$387 million) in the form of a SDR300 million standby facility to be drawn down over the next 18 months and a SDR56.1 million loan available immediately under the compensatory financing programme.

But the precise terms have not been disclosed, and one apparent reason for this is the Harare government's understandable reluctance to publicise orthodox monetary and fiscal measures which would offend radicals in the ruling Zanu-PP Party opposed to IMF membership.

The package is believed to contain the usual IMF formula of a reduced budget deficit, a slowdown in credit expansion, no reduction in interest rates, curbs on short-term bank borrowing abroad, exchange rate "flexibility" and what are termed "appropriate" price and wage policies.

Some of these adjustments have already taken place. The Zimbabwe dollar was devalued by 20 per cent last December and has since fallen further against major world currencies, depreciating a further 6.5 per cent against the

U.S. dollar.

Interest rates were effectively doubled during 1981, but with the escalation of inflation the long-term rate is substantially negative. There has been no general wage increase for 18 months but swingeing tax increases have been imposed, designed to check the growth in the budget deficit.

It is one of the ironies of the present economic situation in Zimbabwe that a socialist government -- committed to establishing a "truly Marxist-Leninist society," as Mr. Robert Mugabe, the prime minister, has put it -- has opted for fiscal and monetary rectitude.

Other major adjustments have still to be made or endured. The full impact of the 50 per cent cut in industrial import quotas between October 1981 and March this year has still to be felt. It started to materialise last year when manufacturing output declined by

some 2.4 per cent, the first such fall since 1978. Industrialists predict a further decline this year, pointing out that there can be no sustained recovery until quotas are increased.

The government has still to grasp the fiscal nettle. Official figures show that in the six months to December the budget deficit of \$250 million was 34 per cent above the forecast deficit for the full fiscal year to June 1983.

Less public spending

Although taxes were raised in February, even larger expenditure increases were announced at the same time. This means that in the July budget, Dr. Bernard Chidzero, the Finance Minister, may be forced to announce major reductions in public spending. The

social services and food subsidies are likely to be cut and there could well be further tax measures too.

On top of this, the government is coming under increasing pressure for a general increase in wages. The last pay award was at the beginning of last year. Since then, prices have risen by more than 15 per cent for higher income groups and 22 per cent for the lower paid.

Mr. Mugabe has promised a pay review in mid-year, but it is thought that the IMF package limits pay increases to no more than 10 or 12 per cent. With the inflation rate likely to accelerate during 1983 to a minimum of 18 per cent, a significant decline in real wages seems inevitable.

The international recession caused mining production to fall in value for the second successive year in 1982 and output volumes were at their lowest for 12 years. This year, output values will rise at

least 25 per cent, thanks to devaluation and firmer prices in world markets. But this is one of very few bright spots.

Agricultural production will be sharply lower, reflecting what some farmers describe as the worst drought in living memory. Maize deliveries will be down to a forecast 600,000 tonnes, from a peak of more than two million tonnes in 1981. Wheat output will be less than half national consumption, put at 250,000 tonnes.

Fortunately, Zimbabwe began the year with a maize stockpile of 1.5 million tonnes and this should see the country through until the 1984 maize harvest. But large-scale wheat and oilseed imports will be necessary, adding a further burden to the balance of payments.

There is disappointment with the poor prices being paid for Zimbabwe's main export, flue-cured tobacco. With nearly 10 per

cent of the 1983 crop sold, the price is 12 per cent lower than last year in Zimbabwe dollar terms and down more than one-third in foreign currency terms. Tobacco brought in \$250 million of foreign exchange in 1982, but may earn no more than \$220 million this year.

The current account last year ran a deficit of more than \$516 million, of which an estimated \$148 million was on trade account. The deficit was funded from substantial foreign borrowings. In 1983, there are hopes that the world recovery, devaluation and import curbs will among them eliminate the trade deficit, paving the way for higher import allocations and an upturn in manufacturing next year.

A major post-independence disappointment has been Zimbabwe's failure to attract the private foreign investment which

many observers believed would flood into the country once the decolonisation process was over. In the 2½ years to mid-1982, there was actually a small net outflow of private long-term capital.

Whether private investors will take heart from the Harare government's new-found fiscal and monetary conservatism remains to be seen. The portents are not good. The campaign by opposition dissidents in Matabeleland and the government's response to it has attracted adverse publicity internationally.

Frequent public statements by government ministers predicting the "destruction of capitalism" in Zimbabwe and promising state participation in major strategic companies seems likely to deter foreign as well as domestic investors.

-- Financial Times news feature

Freddie Laker still dreams of his own airline

By Kevin Cooney

Reuter

NEW YORK — Sir Freddie Laker, Mr. Cheap Air Travel to millions of people on both sides of the Atlantic, says he is missing only one thing to be back in the airline business.

"I have an airline on paper. I have an airline in the computer. All I need is an airplane," he said in an interview with Reuters.

Coming from anyone else whose first venture into the airline business resulted in one of the biggest corporate crashes in British history, the idea might seem outrageous.

But not from the ebullient, 60-year-old former teaboy who pioneered inexpensive intercontinental travel with his Transatlantic Skytrain Service and who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1978 for his services to aviation and Britain.

"I'm back," declares Sir Freddie in a series of radio commercials being broadcast in the United States for a charter service that will carry people between Europe and the United States this summer for about \$400 return.

The operation is a far cry from when Laker Airways used 20 jets to ferry over two million people across the Atlantic.

Sir Freddie's return to the U.S.

market follows his formation last November of a new company, Skytrain Holidays, with the backing of millionaire friend Ronald "Tiny" Rowland, chief of the multinational conglomerate Lohr.

Skytrain Holidays has been offering British holidaymakers package tours to the Mediterranean since early this year.

Sir Freddie's return to the travel world so soon after the collapse of Laker Airways in February, 1982 sparked criticism in Britain and his new company has been denied membership of the British Travel Agents' Association.

Laker Airways collapsed with debts of over \$400 million, stranding an estimated 17,000 tra-

vellers abroad, and that event still dominates the life of the man many still regard as a people's champion.

The liquidators of Laker Airways are suing six Transatlantic air carriers, British Airways, British Caledonian, Pan American, Trans World Airways, Swissair and Lufthansa, for \$1.7 billion saying that they conspired to drive Sir Freddie out of business by undercutting his fares.

Sir Freddie emphasised that he was not a direct party to the suit. But he obviously relishes his forthcoming role as a principal witness when the case is heard in a U.S. federal court.

"I think the general public will

be fascinated by the case," he said. "It's a real fairy story."

Should the lawsuit prove successful, Sir Freddie stands to make a great deal of money, but he said that this was not his primary interest in the case.

"My number one concern is not the money," he said. "My main concern is more that the truth of the story will be told, in an impartial way, before an impartial court."

"I believe in the case. I think that it will be a success," he added.

Sir Freddie said he believed that if the litigation was successful it would benefit the newly inaugurated People Express service between New York and Lon-

don, which is charging \$149 one way.

"I am sure it will be a success," he said, "and prove once again that there is a market out there, in the thousands, for inexpensive air service."

Sir Freddie said he was "absolutely thrilled and delighted" that another airline was taking on the major carriers. "Ironically, I believe they will be successful because of me."

He added that with the Laker Airways case pending, the major airlines would be very reluctant to interfere with People Express and felt that the suit, which is being brought under U.S. anti-

monopoly laws, "will protect People Express".

In addition to the action by Laker Airways' liquidators, the U.S. Justice Department is investigating the case and may bring criminal charges against the major airlines.

Pending the court's ruling, Sir Freddie said he was content to run his charter flights and package holidays.

But he admitted the idea of having his own airline once again was always on his mind.

Asked if a new airline would take the form of Skytrain, he replied: "Oh, it was a lovely service, wasn't it?"



Freddie Laker

Spacelab hangs on a few tiny thrusters

By Walter Bagley

Reuter

NEW YORK — One of Western Europe's most ambitious space efforts, the billion-dollar Spacelab orbiting laboratory, depends on half a dozen tiny thrusters which are, trying to nudge an errant communications satellite to its proper altitude.

The tracking and data relay satellite cannot be put in the right orbit, the scheduled September flight of Spacelab aboard the space shuttle Challenger will have to be postponed.

The satellite, which fell short of the right orbit after its launch during Challenger's last flight in April, is needed to relay to earth the enormous volume of information that will be collected by seven scientists during a week in orbit.

U.S. and European space officials say it would be fruitless to proceed with the mission in September if the satellite is not in position to relay the data back to earth.

That is why American technicians have begun the extremely slow and painstaking procedure of

using the satellite's small attitude-control thrusters to try to get it in place.

"You have to remember, we are using one-pound thrusters to try to move a 5,000-pound mass," Gene Guerny, spokesman for the Goddard Space Flight Centre near Washington, told Reuters.

Guerny said space engineers were confident the tiny thrusters were capable of slowly nudging the satellite into a higher orbit but it would take a long time.

The main problem is that the thrusters, designed to keep the satellite pointing in the proper direction, were never intended for long-duration "burns" of the kind needed to get the satellite in higher orbit.

Guerny said the thrusters tended to overheat when they were fired for long periods and when this happens they automatically shut down.

Two firings on Wednesday, for example, lasted only about nine minutes each because one of the six thrusters exceeded the pre-set maximum temperature of 247 degrees Fahrenheit (120 Celsius).

But earlier firings did not cause overheating and they lasted as long as three hours, Guerny said.

The next attempt would be another two-hour burn and if that went well it might be extended for an hour.

The satellite, which must be in a circular orbit 22,300 miles (35,890 kilometres) above the earth to serve Spacelab, is now in an elliptical orbit which varies in altitude between 22,050 and 17,374 miles (35,485 and 27,960 kilometres).

U.S. officials believe that another dozen or so extended thruster firings will put the satellite into the right orbit, which will keep it constantly positioned over the equator just north of Brazil's eastern coast.

In that position, the satellite will be in geosynchronous orbit — stationary in relation to earth — making it easier for its users to locate it.

Originally, two identical satellites were to have been placed in geosynchronous orbits over the Atlantic and Pacific, but the launch of the second was postponed until next year because of the problems with this one.

Spacelab officials have said they can go ahead with the September mission with only one satellite, but it must be in the right position.

That is why it is so important that the satellite's guidance thrusters continue to perform well in their new role.

And their ability to adapt to this unanticipated role was really a stroke of good fortune.

Because American space officials made a last-minute change in plan, the satellite was carrying more than 1,000 lb (455 kilograms) of extra fuel when it was launched. Without that extra fuel the satellite could never life itself to the right orbit.

The satellite was designed with a large fuel capacity as it was expected to be used by many commercial customers, who would want it to point itself repeatedly in different directions.

But U.S. space officials decided they wanted to use the satellite, the most powerful ever built, exclusively for their own purposes, so they cancelled the planned use by other spacecraft owners.

That decision was made well after the satellite was under construction, so the builders went ahead and finished the package as originally designed.

When it was launched, the extra fuel was carried onboard merely for ballast.

Canada defends Starfighter despite crashes

By Paul Majendie

Reuter

OTTAWA — Almost half the Starfighters built in Canada have crashed but Defence Minister Gilles Lamontagne insists the new planes have a good safety record and will not be grounded.

The F-104's crash record has often made headlines, and it came in for sharp criticism here after a Canadian Air Force combat plane crashed at a Frankfurt air show last month, killing five people on the ground.

Defence officials said 110 of Canada's Starfighters have now crashed. One in three accidents was fatal.

Defence Minister Lamontagne expressed regret for the Frankfurt accident but told parliament: "I do not think this is any reason to stop the 104 from flying, because (West) Germany and several other countries fly it too."

To howls of derision from the opposition benches, he said the Starfighter, which has been dubbed "the Widowmaker," had a very good safety record.

But its days with the Canadian Air Force are already numbered. The plane, designed in the 1960s,

is now gradually being replaced by the F-18 Hornet, which enthusiastic Canadian pilots say is "pure magic" in comparison.

Canada has agreed to buy 140 Hornets from the United States. About 1,500 Starfighters, designed by Lockheed of California, have been built in various countries.

Lockheed built 737 for the U.S. Air Force, which stopped using them at the beginning of the 1970s. Italy manufactured 413 under licence, the last in 1979, while others were built by West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Japan.

In West Germany, the Luftwaffe has lost 215 Starfighters in crashes since the aircraft came into service in 1961. Over 100 pilots have been killed and there are now plans to replace the Starfighter gradually with the European-produced Tornados.

Some West German pilots said the Starfighter was a very complex plane to fly. Former Luftwaffe Chief Johannes Steinhoff commented: "It is a marvel in capable hands, but merciless to the careless."

His view was echoed by Canadian Colonel Herb Sievert, who

said: "It takes a lot of practice to fly it to its limits."

He agreed with the West Germans that birds flying into the plane's single engine caused a large number of accidents.

"A lot of crashes due to human error are because we are flying at low level," he added.

"It's the environment that is causing the high number of crashes," Sievert said, noting that the plane was originally designed as a "get-up-fast fighter for shooting down high-level Soviet planes."

When it came to performance, he said that the Starfighter "is the most stable and solid performer I have flown at low levels. It doesn't jump and shudder like the Phantom."

But the Starfighter and the new Hornet are worlds apart when it comes to flying, he said.

"You cannot compare the two. It's a quantum leap in technology. It's the easiest plane our pilots have ever learned to fly. The systems on board make it magic," he said.

Six F-18 Hornets have already gone into service with the Canadian Air Force and he said their initial performance on bombing

ranges proved to be extremely good.

This summer the Starfighters are to be taken out of service at the Cold Lake Air Base in Alberta, which is also expected to be the test site next winter for the U.S. cruise missile, which the Pentagon is keen to try out over Canada's frozen north.

The three Canadian squadrons in West Germany will be equipped with Hornets by the middle of 1986, Col. Sievert said.

More than 40 of the Canadian Starfighters, first built under licence by Canadian back in the 1960s, have been sold to Norway and Denmark.

On the F-18 Hornet fighter bomber, the U.S. Navy expressed concern last year about the plane having a combat range that fell short of expectations.

This prompted calls in the Ottawa parliament for Canada to cancel its contract. One opposition member called the Hornet "a high-technology lemon."

But Defence Minister Lamontagne said the plane Canada is buying has a range that is sufficient for flights both at home and in Europe.

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
JORDAN TELEVISION MAIN CHANNEL 15:30 Koran 15:59 Cartoons 16:15 Great Men in History 16:30 Local Programme 17:25 Local Programme 18:25 Religious Programme 18:45 Magreb Prayers 18:59 Religious Programme 19:10 Arabic Series 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Local Programme 20:45 Mohammed, the Prophet of God 21:35 Local Programme 22:05 Television Magazine 23:05 News in Arabic 23:15 Arabic Series 24:00 Religious Programme FOREIGN CHANNEL 18:00 French Programme 19:00 News in French 19:50 News in Hebrew 20:30 Comedy 21:10 Documentary 22:00 News in English 22:15 Simon and Simon RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 95.60 KHz, SW 07:00 Morning Show 07:30 News Bulletin 08:00 News Summary 08:05 Morning Show 12:00 News Summary 12:05 Pop Session 13:00 News Bulletin 14:00 News Bulletin 14:10 Instrumentals 14:30 New Music 15:00 Concert Hour 16:00 News Summary 16:05 Instrumentals, Old Favorites 17:00 Talking Point, Pop Session 18:00 News Summary 18:05 Over a Cup of Tea, Arabian Music 19:00 News Bulletin 19:30 Date with a Star 20:00 Evening Show 21:00 News Summary 21:05 Evening Show 22:00 News Bulletin 23:00 News Summary 24:00 News Headlines		TODAY'S EVENTS FILM **"MASH," at the American Centre at 8:00 p.m. EXHIBITION * Paintings by Ali Jabri at the Jordan National Gallery. CHURCHES St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 24590. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lweideh, 37440. De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757. Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541. Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453. Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331. Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261. St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751. Armenian Evangelical Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeizani, 663249. CULTURAL CENTRES Royal Cultural Centre . Tel. 6610267 British Council 36147-8 French Cultural Centre 37009 Goethe Institute 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre 44203 Spanish Cultural Centre 24049 Turkish Cultural Centre 39777 Hays Arts Centre 665195 Hussein Youth City 667181 Y.W.C.A. 41793 Y.W.M.C.A. 664251 Armenian Municipal Library 36111 University of Jordan Library 843555		AMMAN AIRPORT This information is supplied by Air information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53250, where it should always be verified. ARRIVALS 06:45 Cairo (EA) 06:15 Karachi (PIA) 06:45 Cairo (RJ) 06:25 Aqaba (RJ) 09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ) 09:30 Dubai (RJ) 09:40 Dhahran (RJ) 09:45 Kuwait (RJ) 11:00 Beirut (RJ) 13:25 Larouca (CY) 13:40 Cairo (EA) 13:40 Kuwait (KAC) 15:20 Jeddah (Saudi) 16:15 Cairo (RJ) 16:30 Bangkok (RJ) 16:30 Madrid (RJ) 16:30 Jeddah (Saudi) 17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ) 18:00 Copenhagen, Athens (RJ) 19:05 Cairo (EA) 19:25 Frankfurt (LH) 20:15 Beirut (MEA) 20:25 Zurich, Geneva, Athens (SA) 00:25 Cairo (EA) 00:30 Damascus (RJ) 00:30 Cairo (EA) 00:45 Baghdad (RJ) DEPARTURES 06:45 Cairo (RJ) 05:15 Larouca, Frankfurt (LH) 07:00 Aqaba (RJ) 09:05 Beirut (MEA) 09:40 Rome (Alitalia) 09:50 Karachi (PIA) 11:00 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM) 11:15 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ) 11:30 Cairo (RJ) 11:45 Larouca (CY) 11:50 Athens, Copenhagen (SA) 12:00 London (RJ) 12:30 Cairo (EA) 14:30 Kuwait (KAC) 16:50 Jeddah (Saudi) 18:45 Beirut (RJ) 19:00 Kuwait (RJ)		EMERGENCIES Ambulance 193, 75111 Blood bank 75121 Civil Defence rescue 661111 Fire headquarters 22090-3 Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777 Police headquarters 39141 Traffic police 56390-1 Electric Power Co. 36381-2 Municipal water service, 71125-8 Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 53533 HOSPITALS Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32 Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4 Al-Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman 42441 Jabal Amman Maternity 42362 Malhas, J. Amman 36140 Palestine, Shmeizani 66411-4 Shmeizani Hospital 669131-7 University Hospital 645845 Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158 Al-Musharraf Hospital 66727-9 The Islamic, Abdali 665292 Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164 Italian, Al-Muhajreen 77101-3 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111 Army, Marks 91611 NIGHT DUTY AMMAN: Dr. Sa'ad Mohammad Sa'ad (Al Wahdat) Dr. Mohammad Sa'ad Lubbadah 56650 Dr. Arabyeh Al Kubrah pharmacy 33171 Jabal Al Jawahir pharmacy 77444 Saeed pharmacy 77526 Al Khilaf pharmacy 22942 Jabal Al Tajir pharmacy 71050 Barq taxi 41594 Ashraf taxi 23330 University taxi 66101 Tareq taxi 33024 Gabi taxi 815406 Shahid taxi 21091 IRBID: Dr. Romel Jarar (Al Sukhna St.) Dr. Mohammad Sa'ad Al Ta'ani 3711 GENERAL Jordan Television 73111 Radio Jordan 74111 Ministry of Tourism 42311 Hotel complaints 664121 Price complaints 661176 Information 12 Jordan and Middle East calls 10 Overseas calls 17 Cable or telegram 11 Repair service 17	
MARKET PRICES Upper/lower price in fils per kg. Apple (American) 500/450 Apple (Double Red) 200/150 Apple (Golden) 200/150 Apple (French) 500/450 Apple (Starline) 200/150 Banana 270/220 Banana (Mukammal) 230/200 Beans 320/280 Beans (Broad) 100/70 Cabbage 160/120 Carrot 150/120 Cauliflower (white) 150/100 Cherries 800/600 Coconut 300/250 Cucumber (large) 300/150 Cucumber (small) 350/300 Eggplant (large) 160/130 Eggplant (small) 220/160 Fokios 160/100 Garlic 400/400 Grapefruit 170/140 Grapes 1000/800 Grape leaves 300/250 Lemon 360/300 "sqout" 180/150 "row (large)" 180/150 "row (small)" 260/200 "allow" 130/100 Onion (dry) 120/90 Onion (green) 220/180 Oranges 220/150 Peaches 650/550 Pears 300/250 Peppers 600/400 Pumpkin 400/300 Potato (Hot Green) 600/500 Potatoes 250/200 Radish 150/120 Spinach 200/160 Tomatoes 150/100 Turnip 180/150 Watermelon 150/100							

Wimbledon begins next Monday Connors launches title defence with easy first round clash

LONDON (R) — Defending champion and top seed Jimmy Connors will meet fellow-American Eddie Edwards next Monday when he begins his defence of the Wimbledon title he took from compatriot John McEnroe last year.

It should be an easy start for the 30-year-old American champion, who tuned up for his defence by beating McEnroe for the third successive time in grass last Sunday, winning the London Grass Court final 6-3, 6-3.

Edwards is ranked a lowly 109th on the player's computer. McEnroe, meanwhile, has a tougher first hurdle in compatriot Ben Testerman, who forced him to five sets over 4½ hours in the first round of the French Championships in Paris last month.

Fourth-seeded Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, who is due to begin a year's suspension after Wimbledon for allegedly accepting appearance money to play a tournament in Rotterdam early this year, is Connors' projected semifinal opponent.

But Vilas is unlikely to reach the last four. He begins against powerful Nigerian Ndaka Odizor and if he wins should get to the last 16, where big-serving American Steve Denton is due to meet him. Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia,

ranked third in the world and seeded third for Wimbledon despite a lack of achievement on grass—he skipped Wimbledon last year—meets a qualifier in his first match.

Lendl is seeded to meet McEnroe in the semifinals but he, too, has tough obstacles in his way. His second round should be against American Stan Smith, the 1972 champion and still a fine grass court player at the age of 36.

If Lendl survives that, he should reach a fourth-round clash against 15th-seeded American Hank Pfister, another big-serving grass court exponent. But Pfister will have to overcome fast-rising Australian teenager Pat Cash in the third round to justify his seeding.

Mats Wilander of Sweden, last year's French champion and the beaten finalist this year, is seeded fifth and takes on John Fitzgerald of Australia in what could be a troublesome first match. Wilander is in Lendl's quarter of the draw. Connors' first encounter with a seed should be against number 12 Kevin Curren of South Africa in the fourth round, while seventh-seeded Jose-Luis Clerc of Argentina looms in the quarter-finals.

Connors may also get a chance to avenge his French quarter-final defeat by Christophe Roger-Vasselin in the third round.

Clerc, meanwhile, is in a tough section and has a projected clash in the fourth round against American 16th seed Tim Mayotte, a quarter-finalist and semifinalist the last two years.

McEnroe's first seeded opponent is forecast to be American Bill Scanlon, number 14, while compatriot Vitas Gerulaitis, seeded eighth, should be opposite him in the quarter-finals.

Gerulaitis, beaten in the first round of the French Open, has a murderous draw, against Indian Ram Krishnan in the first round and then either Vijay Amritraj of India or Australian Mark Edmondson in round two. Australian Paul McNamee should be waiting for him in the third round if he has survived that long.

Defending women's champion Martina Navratilova of the United States meets Beverly Mould of South Africa in the first round and should not encounter serious opposition until the fourth round against 16th-seeded Claudia Kohde of West Germany. In the last eight she should meet Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, seeded eighth.

American fourth seed Tracy Austin is seeded to face Navratilova in the last four. But Austin, 30, will first have to avenge a quarter-final defeat in

the French by Jo Durie of Britain, who is seeded 13th for next week. They should meet in the last 16 here.

American Chris Evert Lloyd, holder of the U.S. Open, Australian and French crowns, faces fellow-American Alycia Moulton in the first round. Her first seeded opponent should be number 15 Kathy Rinaldi, another American.

Billie Jean King, 39-year-old six-time champion who is having a fine run-up to Wimbledon, could meet Lloyd in the quarter-finals if she can overcome Australian Wendy Turnbull, seeded three positions above her at number seven, a round earlier.

Lloyd beat King in three sets in the semifinals this year and has never failed to reach the last four of a "grand slam" event.

Third-seeded American Andrea Jaeger begins against a qualifier and should face the Italian Open Champion, Andrea Temesvari of Hungary, in the fourth round. Bettina Bunge of West Germany, a semifinalist last year and seeded sixth now, should be her quarter-final opponent.

World Cricket Cup form settles to more predictable pattern

LONDON (R) — The one-day World Cricket Cup, which threw up its own "tales of the unexpected" in the opening series of matches, may not have such a complicated plot after all.

After the improbable defeats of the West Indies and Australia last week, the competition has apparently lost its ability to shock and results of the second and third series of group matches at the weekend and Monday were much as expected.

Even so there are some intriguing battles ahead before the lineup for the semifinals in eight days' time is known. In Group 'A', England, the only team with an unblemished record, look certain to qualify but far less obvious is whether New Zealand or Pakistan will go forward with them. Sri Lanka, without a win so far, are the fourth team in the group.

Similarly, in Group 'B', West Indies, the holders, will be hard to dislodge from a semifinal place now they appear to have shaken off the trauma of their first World Cup defeat. Surprisingly, though, India share the lead with them and Australia, in third place, still have some catching up to do.

Zimbabwe, whose odds were slashed from 1,000-1 to 100-1 after their stunning win over Australia last Thursday, complete Group 'B'.

Matches resume Wednesday

with England tackling New Zealand at Edgbaston, Birmingham, and West Indies meeting India at the Oval in London, a match which provides the holders with an early opportunity to avenge their shock defeat last Friday.

Few people gave India a chance against the West Indies. After all, their only previous success in the competition was a victory over East Africa in 1975 and West Indies had never been beaten.

But Clive Lloyd, the West Indies captain, takes a positive view of his team's 34-run defeat by India. "We are running into form now and it is probably a good thing that we got our bad performance out of the way early in the competition," he said.

All is not entirely well with the West Indian team, though, with perhaps the greatest worry the form of their master batsman Vivian Richards. He has had scores of 17, seven and 16 so far and it may well be that unless he can rediscover his best form the West Indies will have the World Cup prised from their grasp for the first time.

After the excitement of their win over the holders, India disposed comfortably of Zimbabwe but then suffered a resounding 162-run defeat Monday at the hands of a revitalised Australia.

India will be looking for another dashing contribution from Yas-

hpal Sharma, who made 89 in the first meeting with the West Indies, and hoping that Mohinder Amarnath can summon up the form that made him his country's outstanding batsman in the Caribbean earlier in the year when he scored 598 runs in five tests.

Since losing their opening match to England by 106 runs, New Zealand have had good wins over Pakistan and Sri Lanka and are looking forward to their return meeting with the host country.

Geoff Howarth, the New Zealand captain, believes it is very important that he wins the toss. "I'd lost six in a row before the Sri Lanka game and it's important that I win it this time so we can get first use of a good pitch and make a big total."

"Then we've got to find a way to contain David Gower and Allan Lamb."

Lamb scored a brilliant century against the New Zealanders last Thursday while Gower, a century maker against Sri Lanka on Saturday, has continued to demonstrate that he is something more than an outstanding prospect.

After Wednesday's matches, Pakistan play Sri Lanka at Headingley, Leeds, and Australia meet Zimbabwe at Southampton on Thursday. The final two rounds of group matches are on Saturday and Monday.

Zico sale threatens to open floodgates

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — Brazil's number one footballer Zico left Monday night to visit his new Italian club Udinese as his four million dollar transfer threatened to start a drain of Brazilian soccer talent.

Local newspapers reported numerous inquiries from Italian clubs for top players including national captain Socrates and Junior, Zico's former team-mate with champions Flamengo.

A.C. Milan and Lazio were reported interested in Socrates, who ranks second in Brazilian football only to Zico and is in Switzerland with the national side.

Lazio of Rome, newly promoted to the first division, were said to be seeking Junior, a move which has further demoralised Flamengo.

Italian champions Roma have also got their eye on Toninho Cerezo, a cultured midfielder with Atletico Mineiro, who has been out of action for several months with injury.

He would be a replacement for the brilliant Falcao who has failed to reach agreement on a new contract with Roma.

A.C. Milan and Lazio would probably be exempted from a ban on new signings of foreign players, announced last week by the Italian soccer federation, because of their recent promotion to the first division.

Grand Prix planned for Paris

PARIS (R) — The high-pitched scream of Formula One racing cars could echo round the elegant avenue des Champs Elysees in the French capital next year if plans to stage a World Championship Grand Prix are realised.

Former Grand Prix driver Jean-Pierre Jabouille, a member of the committee trying to gain approval for the race, said Tuesday that plans were well advanced for the event, tentatively planned for August 26 next year.

"Nothing is official yet or exact. But a special dispensation from the 1955 law banning racing in towns and cities is being sought, and we are now assured we can get it," Jabouille said Tuesday.

"The next step will be to hold meetings with local officials from the eighth arrondissement (quarter) and the mayor of Paris. This will be to sort out technical problems."

"Then we will send the dossier to the International Motor Sport Automobile Federation (FISA) for approval. All this will be done in the coming two weeks. Personally I am very optimistic," the Frenchman said.

The race would be a formidable undertaking. Traffic in Paris is bad and chaos has ensued for drivers and pedestrians alike whenever the streets are closed for more traditional sporting events, such as the Paris marathon or the final stage of the tour de France cycle race.

But a Formula One Grand Prix, with at least two days needed for practice, plus major construction work to ensure safety for drivers and spectators, would be a daunting task.

August is the traditional French holiday month, when a large per-

centage of Parisians desert the capital. Many businesses close and the majority of people on the streets are tourists.

Reaction to the idea was mixed. Some Paris residents expressed outrage at the suggestion that the Formula One circus should descend on their city.

Those in favour cited the money-spinning Monaco Grand Prix held on the principality's streets before thousands of spectators.

A FISA official said they had heard of the plans but no official approach had been made.

"It would have to come through the French Federation of Automobile Sport, and we would then look at it."

"If all our safety standards and financial rules were met, and we were happy that it was being run by competent organisers, then I

would see no problem," he added. "In theory there would be nothing to stop it being accepted in the 1984 calendar if it were approved," he said.

Later Paul Violet, a senior official in charge of sporting events at Paris City Hall, confirmed that Mayor Jacques Chirac supported the idea of a Grand Prix provided there were adequate safety measures.

"I would stress that this event is being organised privately and by no means by the city of Paris. But I understand that it has a budget of 25 million francs (\$3.25 million). We have decided the circuit will include the avenue des Champs Elysees, the Place de la Concorde and the banks of the Seine."

"We estimate that 200,000 to 300,000 spectators would watch such a race," he added.

Brazil, Argentina favourites for World Youth Cup final

MEXICO CITY (R) — Soccer giants Brazil and Argentina look headed for the World Youth Cup final here but first they must dispose of South Korea and Poland in the semifinals Wednesday.

Neither match looks easy as South Korea, the surprise side of the 16-nation tournament, have beaten favoured Uruguay and Mexico while the Poles have seen off European Champions Scotland.

But both South American squads display the kind of confidence which reflects their top ranking in the football world.

"We are very happy with our play so far and we should be able to do even better tomorrow," Brazilian coach Jair Pereira said on the eve of his side's clash with South Korea in the northern city of Monterrey.

If his prediction is fulfilled then the Asians should have little chance following the dazzling performance by the Brazilians in beating Czechoslovakia 4-1 in the quarter-finals.

But the South Koreans showed their ability against much-fancied Uruguay and the young Brazilians, who like time and space to conjure up their magical brand of football, cannot relish facing such a hard-running, hard-tackling side.

South Korean coach park Jon Wang disclosed little of his plans for the match though, ominously for Brazil, his team have concentrated their work-outs on sharpening their marking skills.

"Our marking is going to have to be very good," said Jon Wang who denied however that they would use a man-to-man system. South Korea will undoubtedly face their toughest test Wednesday though they can take heart

from the last World Youth Cup when equally-unfancied Qatar knocked out England and reached the final.

All the players of both sides are fit, and Pereira, with the precocious skills of players such as Geovani Silva and Mauricio Villala to call on, is sure there will be no more shocks.

"I'm confident there will be no surprise tomorrow," he told reporters.

Meanwhile the Argentines, recovering from their tough quarter-final clash with the Netherlands, have arrived in the capital to face the Poles who carry the advantage of having already played in the Aztec stadium.

Polish manager Mieczyslaw Broniszewski took pains Monday to stress how exhausted his players were. "They are very tired and I'm not at all happy with their training," he said.

British, New Zealand rugby team to play in S.Africa

CAPE TOWN (R) — A combined New Zealand and British Lions rugby union side will play two matches in South Africa next month. Western Province rugby President Jan Pickard said Tuesday.

He told a press conference the matches would be part of the Western Province rugby union's centenary celebrations.

The touring team of 21 players would consist of seven New Zealand All-Blacks and 14 from the English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish rugby unions, most of whom would have played in the current test series between the Lions and New Zealand, he said.

Pickard said the side would be led by current Lions manager Syd Millar and New Zealander Ivan Vodanovich who coached a previous All-Black side on a tour of South Africa. They would also be responsible for selecting the 21 players, he said.

"I was thrilled with the positive reaction I had from overseas and all four home unions agreed their players would be available," Pickard said.

A French rugby union tour here planned for later this month was recently cancelled because of opposition to South Africa's race policies.

Robson drops newcomers in England shake-up

BRISBANE (R) — England manager Bobby Robson has dropped three of his newcomers for Wednesday's second soccer international against Australia here.

Defender Danny Thomas and midfielders Steve Williams and Mark Barham are all chopped from the side which laboured to a goalless draw in Sydney on Sunday. They make way for experienced Liverpool pair Phil Neal and Sammy Lee, and teenage Watford striker John Barnes.

He lines up alongside Luton's exciting striker Paul Walsh, but Robson has dropped Barnes' club-mate Luther Blissett in an attempt to boost his side's firepower.

Only Queen's Park Rangers midfielder John Gregory—one of four new caps to start on Sunday—keeps his place.

World Cup striker Trevor Francis, who struggled to escape the Australians' tight marking on Sunday and rarely looked dangerous, will link up with Barnes and Walsh.

Robson put England through a tough training session at Lang Park Tuesday—the rugby league ground where the match will be played—but was furious afterwards when he learned Australian coach Frank Arok had watched the proceedings from the stand.

"His tactics are very unfair," Robson stormed. Arok denied he had spied on England and said: "They're wel-

come to attend our training or team talks anytime. We've got nothing to hide."

Arok, criticised because his team was too defensive on Sunday, has named an unchanged side for the match. The two sides meet again in Melbourne on Sunday.

"I could have made one or two changes, but I'm stubborn and the criticism isn't going to get to me," he said, adding that he would field five defenders again Wednesday if he thought he could win the match.

Arok singled out Paul Walsh, who came on as substitute on Sunday, as the England danger man. "He's quick and very unpredictable. We'll have to watch him closely," he said.

Visiting Germans beat national volleyball team

AMMAN (J.T.) — The visiting West German volleyball team, Johnsborg defeated the national Jordanian volleyball side 3-2 Monday night at the Sports City's Palace of Sport.

The visiting German team arrived in Amman on Sunday and are due to play several matches against Jordanian teams. The team includes five members of the West German national volleyball squad.

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Turkey cuts bank rates

ANKARA (R) — The Turkish finance ministry Monday announced cuts in bank deposit interest rates and bank lending rates.

The interest rate on one year deposits was fixed at 40 per cent from the present 45 per cent, effective July 1, a Turkish central bank official said after a meeting of finance ministry officials and leading Turkish banks.

They decided to maintain the 20 per cent interest rate for demand deposits, but lowered the rates by 5 percentage points for time deposits, he said.

Lending rates would be cut by between four and 10 percentage points, the official added.

Meanwhile, a stand-by credit of \$150 million for Turkish construction firms working in the Middle East is nearing completion and will be subscribed by about 15 international banks, banking sources said Monday.

The credit, co-arranged by the Union des Banques Arabes et Francaises (UBAF) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), will be guaranteed by the Turkish Bankasi SA.

The stand-by credit will be available to guarantee bid bonds with validities of up to 12 months, advance payments of up to 36 months and performance bonds valid for as long as 48 months, the sources said.

The banks will receive a fee of two per cent of the amount guaranteed. The credit will be available for an initial period, probably one year, which may be renewed, the sources said.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities closed firmer, although most were below their opening highs which followed strong Wall Street gains overnight, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was up 4.6 at 725.9, after hitting a record 726.4 at 1000.

Tuesday's 1/2 point cut in U.K. clearing bank base rates had been fully discounted by the market, which retained its firm undertone although trade was quiet. Most leaders ended a penny or two higher, while U.S. interest pushed Glaxo 40p firmer to 975.

Government bonds fell by as much as 1/2 point as sterling eased. Golds fell back with bullion, and U.S. shares were mixed.

The base rate cut had no impact on bonds as it was discounted by the market's strength Monday, dealers said.

Beecham and Fisons each firmed 5p in sympathy with Glaxo. Metal Box gained a further 15p at 240 after Monday's results.

Brewer Arthur Guinness added 5p following increased interim profits. Firm oils had Shell up 12p at 552, while banks ended little changed. Hanson Trust gained 3p at 206 on interims.

Sotheby ended a net 10p lower at 575 after Monday's sharp gain. Newspapers remained firm on prospects of a flotation of Reuters, with United 10p firmer at 248 and Fleet up 1 1/2 at 90.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.5390/5400	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1/2348/51	Canadian dollars
	23540/50	West German marks
	2.8650/40	Dutch guilders
	2.1275/85	Swiss francs
	51.03/07	Belgian francs
	7.6920/30	French francs
	1515.50/1516.50	Italian lire
	242.75/85	Japanese yen
	7.6520/70	Swedish crowns
	7.2600/50	Norwegian crowns
	9.1150/1200	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	411.75/412.25	U.S. dollars

Recession in Italy deepens

ROME (R) — Italian industrial output for April fell to its lowest level for five years, showing the economy is plunging deeper into recession as leading competitors begin to recover, according to government figures released Tuesday.

The drop in output, affecting all sectors of industry, was the sharpest one-month decline since 1975 when Italy's economy was still reeling from the after-effects of the first oil-price shock.

The figures looked certain to influence elections here on June 26. The opposition Communists have called for a massive investment programme to create jobs

and get the economy moving. But the dominant Christian Democratic Party has called for stern measures to cut inflation, currently running at 16 per cent, and to contain public spending.

April's industrial output was also 12.5 per cent down on April last year, the figures published by Istat, the government statistical office, show.

Economists at Istat said production was hit by strikes by some four million industrial workers who are protesting against devalued wage talks, although the figures also reflected an underlying contraction in the home

market.

Government economists cautioned against reading too much into one month's figures and said that there had been a tendency over the years for industrial production statistics to fluctuate wildly from one month to the next.

A spokesman for the industrial employers' federation, Confindustria, said that output had been depressed by many factors, including mounting political uncertainty in the months leading up to the dissolution of parliament last April.

The steady weakening of the Italian currency, the lira, against

the dollar had pushed up prices of imported raw materials, notably oil, putting a further squeeze on manufacturers struggling to maintain output, he said.

Confindustria has in recent weeks called on the Christian Democrats, who are almost certain to dominate the next government, to honour their commitment to a programme of monetarist rigour.

The trade unions have called on the government to step up grants to help industry invest in new technology as well as stimulate production by offering more public works contracts.

U.K. major banks cut interest rates

LONDON (R) — Britain's major banks Tuesday cut their base interest rate by half a percentage point, pushing down the value of sterling but encouraging rises in the stock market.

The widely-expected cut from 10 to 9 1/2 per cent, effective Wednesday, was seen by analysts as indicating that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's new government was concerned to safeguard the country's economic recovery.

The cut, encouraged by the Bank of England, also signalled that new Chancellor of the Exchequer (Finance Minister) Nigel Lawson was keen to see an easing of the pound's value before it priced exports out of internal markets, they added.

The pound has risen sharply in recent weeks alongside the dollar, aided in part by attractive British interest levels.

But analysts doubted if the cut would be enough to stop building societies from increasing the politically-sensitive mortgage rate from its present 10 per cent when they meet next week.

Building societies, the main providers of home finance in Britain, had complained of a shortage of funds leading to mortgage queues as they competed for savers with the banks.

The prospect of lower interest rates pushed the pound sharply lower to \$1.5355 in early afternoon trading after closing at \$1.5515 Monday.

It also lost value against the West German mark, dropping more than three pence from Monday night's close of 3.9623.

The lower cost of borrowing encouraged the stock market, however, and the Financial Times index of 30 leading shares set new records for the fifth successive day of trading, rising 3.6 points to 724.9 by early afternoon.

Sotheby's bid raised by U.S. millionaires

LONDON (R) — The stakes were raised Monday in a battle between American millionaires to buy Sotheby's, the upper-crust British auctioneers that have sold everything from art masterpieces to Marilyn Monroe's bra.

Stephen Swid and Marshall Cogan, the original bidders shunned by Sotheby's senior management, lifted their bid from £5.20 to £6.30 (\$8.16 to \$9.89) a share for the 239-year-old auction house.

They increased their offer after Michigan property developer Mr. Alfred Taubman, reputed to be one of the richest men in the United States, disclosed last week he was prepared to match their first bid for Sotheby's Parke Bernet.

The new offer, valuing Sotheby's at £72 million (\$113 million), must now wait until the British government's Monopolies Commission rules whether to allow the takeover.

Sotheby's board welcomed the bid by 58-year-old Taubman, himself an art collector and frequent customer.

The executives of the auction house had described Swid and Cogan, who made a fortune trading stocks and then created a successful business empire making carpet felt and furniture, as "the wrong people".

About 130 Sotheby's staff signed a letter threatening to quit if Swid and Cogan took over, fuelling charges that the management was being snobbish.

The watchdog Monopolies Commission intervened out of concern that London could lose its leading place in the world art market if Sotheby's fell into American hands.

MEA to buy Airbus planes

PARIS (R) — Middle East Airlines (MEA) agreed Tuesday to a financing plan under which it will buy five planes from the European consortium Airbus Industrie, government sources said.

They said the Lebanon-based airlines accepted a \$350 million financing plan from Airbus which will enable it to buy five A-310 planes. The twin-engine, wide-body aircraft with a seating capacity of about 200 competes directly with the U.S. Boeing 767.

Airbus and the Boeing company are competing fiercely for the Middle East medium-haul plane market.

The government export credit agencies of France, West Germany and Britain, the three major partners in Airbus, will provide \$280 million of the loan.

The terms of the \$70 million loan making up the private part of the funding are expected to be completed later, banking sources said.

They declined to comment on the terms of the private loan, but said the 26 international banks involved in a similar deal in 1981, frozen because of last year's war in Lebanon, would probably be involved again.

Bonn to press for lead-free petrol

BONN (R) — West Germany will press for lead-free petrol to be introduced in the European community at a meeting of environment ministers from the 10 Common Market countries in Luxembourg on Thursday.

Emissions from cars using ordinary leaded petrol are blamed for half the air pollution in West Germany, which is causing extensive damage to evergreen forests.

The West German proposals, backed by Britain, Denmark and Holland, were drawn up in a memorandum by Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann, his ministry has said in a statement.

It said Mr. Zimmermann will energetically press for their adoption to give the European commission a clear mandate to draw up the necessary regulations. Earlier this month, the European Parliament called for the adoption of lead-free petrol as soon as possible.

West German car and petroleum industries have pledged to seek agreement on fitting vehicles with converters requiring the use of lead-free fuel.

Mr. Zimmermann has said there is no point in West Germany alone adopting lead-free petrol as its geographical position in the centre of Europe means much pollution comes from other countries.

Sabic gets \$199m loans

RIYADH (R) — Saudi basic industries corporation (Sabic) has arranged three loans totalling 686 million riyals (\$199 million) to help finance industrial projects by its affiliates at the Gulf port of Jubail, Riyadh said Tuesday.

The bank, which acted as lead manager for the medium-term loan from eight Saudi or Saudi-owned banks, said in a statement the agreement was expected to be signed Wednesday.

It said more than 70 per cent of the funds will go to Saudi iron and steel company, which is 95 per cent owned by Sabic.

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



"I told the hairdresser I wanted something to make me look younger."

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Wonderful aspects are in effect to do pretty much what you please in order to advance. Use the afternoon and evening to reconsider previous viewpoints. Don't force issues.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You may have to contend with some complications today. Don't lose your temper with the one you love. Be gentle.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) The situation at home improves; however, guard against arguments. Hold on to some good ideas you get for future security.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Handle correspondence that can bring home the proverbial bacon. Get into studies that will improve your values.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Focus on practical affairs and make big headway with them. An expert you know can give you fine advice.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Take care of personal wishes today. Take any necessary treatments for health and appearance. Avoid an annoying person.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Attack your work in a cheerful way. An admirer can bring you much good. Use care in motion of all kind later in the day.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Some special desire can be granted early. Get some important studying done. Tonight is fine for being with friends.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Safeguard your reputation today. You gain favors from those in authority. The evening is not favorable for travel.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Find a better way to express your viewpoints and use the technique to your advantage. Be happy in the evening.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Use the morning to get bills paid. Show associates that you appreciate them. Take time to please a loved one.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Use the afternoon for concentrating on personal affairs. Show you are interested in a civic matter. Relax at home tonight.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Improve your surroundings at home. Forget a rebuff you may get. Don't go near anything controversial at work.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will have a smooth early life, so give a fine education and add subjects that have breadth of scope and continuity. Your progeny will feel lost in case of any emergency arising. However, there is intelligence and good judgment. "The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

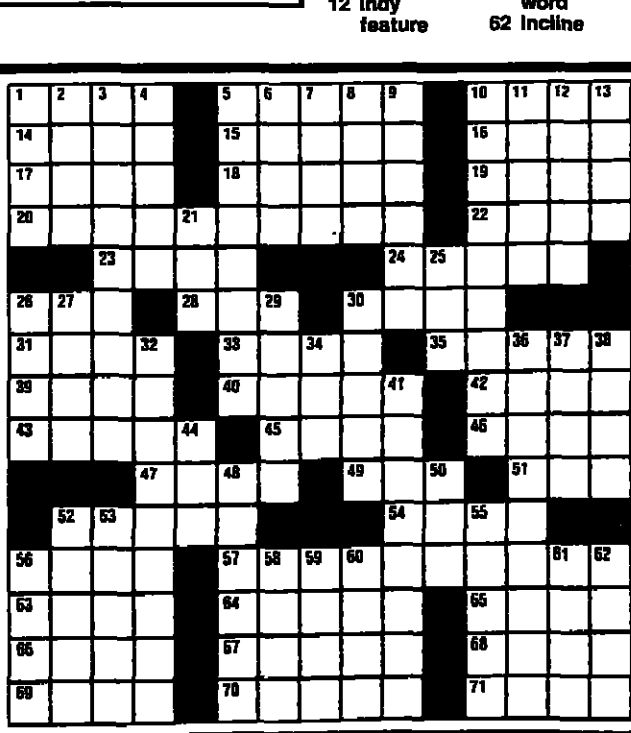
THE Daily Crossword

by Ruth N. Schultz

ACROSS	1 Agreement	28 Before crew or dandy	52 Seedlike thing	13 Feminine ending
5 Sublease	30 Skin opening	54 Dove sounds	21 — Mahal	25 Refrain
10 Dreaded person	31 Smell — (be leery)	57 Reality, slangily	26 Sergeant's syllable	27 Venezuela
14 Fisherman's aid	33 Foch of films	63 Habit	28 Turn of copper	29 Sai of movies
15 Goddess of peace	35 Let up	64 Eagle's nest	30 Page of song	32 Retribution
16 Apartment	38 Napoleonic victory	65 Flooring pieces	34 Cole or Turner	36 Allowance
17 African seaport	40 Beach pests	66 Vicinity	37 Mezzanine, e.g.	38 Lab burner
18 Polyphemus, e.g.	42 Entrance	67 Unbending	41 Makes it protective	44 Jug handle
19 Truism	43 Sample	68 Level	45 Reconcile	50 — polio
20 Take up a collection	45 Famous test words	69 Try out	51 Settling straight	53 Window parts
22 Shoe or family	46 Fed	70 Impurity	54 Huron's neighbor	55 Aquatic mammal
23 Race part	47 Gambling game	71 Hollow stem	56 Wife of Jacob	58 Hit
24 Different	48 I. Ger.		59 Scillian commune	59 Therefore
26 Fortune	49 I. Ger.		60 Drum roll	60 Social worker, Jacob
	51 Gershwin		61 Immediately	61 Mariner's word
			62 Indefinite feature	62 Incline

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

YOUNG	TOWEL	DARIA	AREA	AFRIE	ELAN	MAINT	TAINT	STARD	END	BEER	HAIR	BEER	SWAY	PRODS	PEAK	TOP	POOR	PAISIE	TRIA	DOMANT	ISANT	ISARD	ELIA	ANKIE	ERIE	USIN	STEM	DONAT	SHOW	HEAD	ATALE	GIANT	TOIE	CHRIST	TAINT	ISLAND	THIA	AIWA	ISUB	SUNS	MOIEL	BIUSY
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WORLD

Salvadorean army hunts rebels

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Left-wing guerrillas have accused El Salvador's U.S.-backed army of planning "masked genocide" under a military and civic offensive launched three days ago.

The offensive, designed to break the stalemate in the civil war, is aimed at flushing guerrilla forces out of the central province of San Vicente before moving in civic action teams.

The programme is patterned on the U.S. campaign to win the "hearts and minds" of the rural population in the Vietnam war.

The guerrillas' Radio Farabundo Martí said the army would bomb defenceless civilians in its search for guerrillas and then start food, medical and public works projects to create the illusion that the government was helping the very people whose relatives had been killed or maimed.

The radio is the mouthpiece of

the Popular Liberation Force (FPL), one of five organisations grouped in the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN).

Most diplomats here feel that with the present balance of forces — 24,000 U.S.-backed troops against 5,000 experienced guerrillas — neither side in the war is strong enough for outright military victory.

Since the offensive began last Friday, the army has concentrated men and firepower on the Chichontepec volcano which towers 2,600 metres over the provincial capital of San Vicente and has often served as a base for guerrilla raids.

Monday, Col. Dionisio Hernandez, head of the civic action side of the offensive, told Reuters the guerrillas had abandoned their positions on the volcano. Troops were advancing to the top sea-

rch for ammunition and food dumps.

The army has reported no guerrilla casualties in the assault on Chichontepec, an apparent indication that the guerrillas slipped away before the government moved 6,000 of its best troops into San Vicente.

With the assault on the volcano leaving other parts of the country thinly protected, the rebels struck elsewhere and reported inflicting heavy casualties.

Monday the guerrillas said they had killed 80 men of the elite U.S.-trained Atlacatl battalion in the rugged mountains of Morazan, a north-eastern province bordering on Honduras.

Military sources said Monday that a column of 20 rebels had attacked the village of Sieta Joyas in San Vicente while the army blasted Chichontepec. No casualty figures were available.

The latest fighting has been accompanied by fresh government calls on the guerrillas to take advantage of an amnesty offered by President Alvaro Magana earlier this year.

Military sources said that one guerrilla had so far surrendered in response to the latest amnesty call.

Bianca Jagger in Nicaragua

MANAGUA (R) — Bianca Jagger, actress and former wife of Rolling Stone Mick Jagger, led a U.S. delegation to her native Nicaragua on a fact-finding tour Monday. Mrs. Jagger told reporters the aim of the tour was to explain the Nicaraguan situation to the U.S. Congress.

"The foreign policy of the United States in Central America is mistaken and does not contribute to peace," she said.

Weinberger warns Syria about Soviets

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Syria would serve its own best interests by withdrawing its forces from Lebanon and reversing the growth of Soviet influence in Damascus, Secretary of Defence Casper Weinberger, said during a CBS "face the nation" television interview Sunday.

"Most countries that have been subjected to Soviet presence militarily are very anxious to get rid of it, and the Syrians should be no exception," he said.

"The United States is 'very hopeful' that Damascus will come to realise that the withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon is the 'only road... to peace in the Mideast', he added.

Eagleburger raps Moscow

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Lawrence Eagleburger, in a speech Sunday to a meeting in Washington of the American-Israeli public affairs committee, charged that "by attempting to thwart the effort of Israel and Lebanon to live in peace, the Russians are making a desperate bid to recoup some of their waning influence in the Middle East."

Moscow's current heavy military buildup in Syria, he said, and its reinforcement of resistance in Syria to the Israeli-Lebanese withdrawal agreement, "is but the most recent example" of Soviet irresponsibility.

Chernenko still in place

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Communist Party Secretary Konstantin Chernenko Tuesday quashed rumours of his political decline by delivering the main report at a meeting of the party central committee.

Mr. Chernenko, 71, whose future in the Kremlin has been the subject of speculation, was reported by the official TASS news agency to have delivered a keynote ideological report.

No details of his speech were immediately available, but Mr. Chernenko's role as the opening speaker confirmed that he was once again in the forefront of Kremlin affairs after a long gap.

Formerly chief aide to the late party leader Leonid Brezhnev, Mr. Chernenko lost the battle to become his successor to Yuri Andropov last November and since then his political position has appeared to be slipping.

Soviet sources have predicted that the central committee meeting, likely to lay down a new political line for the Mr. Andropov era after seven months of uncertainty, will last two days instead of the usual one.

If this week's session lasts into Wednesday it will be the first such two-day meeting since 1973 and may signal an increase in the central committee's real influence.

Following the death of 84-year-old Arvid Pelshe in May the politburo now has only 11 members, and Mr. Andropov is widely expected to promote some new faces.

The ideological line which emerges from this week's meeting is likely to have important implications for economic policy. A hardline commitment to political orthodoxy will weaken the position of advocates of reforming the Soviet economy.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Habib, Draper given awards

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Two American diplomats and the administrator for the U.S. Agency for International Development (US AID) have been presented awards for their service for the past year to Lebanon by the American-Lebanese League.

Ambassadors Philip Habib and Morris Draper shared the Lebanon Award for their diplomatic efforts "in the cause of a free Lebanon." Mr. Habib bears the title of special envoy for the Lebanon negotiation and Mr. Draper's title is special negotiator for the Lebanon negotiation. A humanitarian award went to M. Peter McPeters, U.S. AID administrator.

Rajavi cites Iranian government excesses

GENEVA (R) — A senior Iranian resistance leader accused Tehran Tuesday of executing workers, breaking up strikes violently and sacking thousands for protesting against sudden pay cuts and other measures. Massoud Rajavi, head of the Paris-based Iranian National Resistance Council, said in an open letter to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) annual assembly that Iran flagrantly violated ILO conventions on work conditions. He listed 76 workers he said were executed by the Iranian government in 1981 and 1982, most in their twenties and all but one members of his underground Mujahedin resistance.

Charles, Diana off to Canada

LONDON (R) — Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, and his wife, Princess Diana, left Tuesday to begin a 17-day tour of Canada, the young princess's first visit to a country of which she will one day be queen. They flew from London's Heathrow airport aboard a Canadian Forces Boeing 707 bound for Halifax, Nova Scotia, where they were to board the royal yacht Britannia, their base for much of the tour.

U.S. mass killer sentenced to death

DAYTONA BEACH, Florida (R) — A restaurant cook, who police say has confessed to killing 39 women, was sentenced Monday to die in the electric chair for two murders. Gerald Stano, 31, is already serving six consecutive life sentences for nine murders. Circuit Judge James Foxman imposed death penalties for the 1975 strangling of Susan Bickert and the 1977 shooting of Mary Muldoon.

Greek lieutenant put on trial

SALONIKA, Greece (R) — A Greek army lieutenant went on trial here Tuesday on a series of charges relating to murders and attempted rapes which mostly took place in a town called Drama. Kyriakos Papachronis, 23, was charged by a military tribunal with two murders, four attempted murders, two attempted rapes, one case of grievous bodily harm, 10 cases of using weapons in a threatening way, and one theft. Most of the incidents involved attacks on women in Drama.

Peruvian guerrillas attack tourist town

LIMA (R) — Left-wing guerrillas blew up two power pylons and set off a bomb in a U.S.-Peruvian tourist town of Cuzco, police said Monday. The town was plunged into darkness but nobody was hurt, police said.

Centre-right parties to form group

BONN (R) — More than 20 conservative and centrist party leaders will meet in London on June 24 to form a world-wide grouping called the "International Democratic Union (IDU). West Germany's Christian Democrats said Tuesday. The new grouping, the rightist equivalent of the Socialist International, will be an umbrella organisation for the European Democratic Union and the Pacific Democratic Union.

S. Korean politicians press for democracy

SEOUL (R) — South Korea's main opposition party called on the government Tuesday to lift curbs on political activity as five dissidents went into the 15th day of their hunger strike.

Democratic Korea Party (DKP) Vice President Shin Sang-woo told a special parliamentary session that the DKP's policies were those of former opposition leader Kim Young-Sam, who ended a hunger strike last Thursday after 23 days.

The Rev. Moon Ik-Hwan and four other dissidents said they would continue their fast in sup-

port of Mr. Kim's struggle for a restoration of democracy.

Prime Minister Kim Sang-Hyup said Monday that President Chun Doo-Hwan's administration would continue to ease curbs and release jailed dissidents. But Mr. Shin said Tuesday that prospects for democracy in South Korea were gloomy.

He suggested that a meeting be held between President Chun, Mr. Kim, and Kim Dae-Jung, a former presidential candidate who was sentenced to death but exiled to the United States last December.

Mexicans urge U.S. for peaceful solution

MEXICO CITY (R) — Mexican government leaders have told U.S. envoy Richard Stone that a peaceful solution to the region's crises should be found quickly to avoid outright war, a foreign ministry spokesman said.

Mr. Stone, sent by President Reagan to gather opinions from 10 nations on ways to end Central America's turmoil, Monday met Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid and Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda on the last stop of his 12-day tour.

He said Mr. Sepulveda em-

phasised economic and social development, an end to arms trafficking and negotiations between hostile countries as solutions to Central America's problems.

Mr. Stone, who was to leave Tuesday for Washington, was not available for comment.

Mr. Stone met during the tour leaders of the five Central American nations directly or indirectly involved in the crisis — Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica — and made brief stop in Belize.

Mitterrand warns rebels

CALVI Corsica (R) — President François Mitterrand Tuesday warned separatist guerrillas trying to bomb Corsica towards independence from France that his government would show them no quarter.

Mr. Mitterrand, on the second day of a 48-hour visit to the troubled Mediterranean island, said he was confident the violence was repudiated by most Corsicans.

In a clear message to the outlawed Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC), he added: "We are capable of containing the violence until it disappears. Let no one expect the least compromise from us."

The FLNC, which has carried out 300 bombings in Corsica and mainland France this year, has declared to truce for the duration of the presidential visit but is expected to resume its campaign of violence once Mr. Mitterrand leaves.

Mr. Mitterrand banned the FLNC in January during a rapid escalation of its bomb attacks and

attempts to intimidate French settlers into leaving.

His warning to the guerrillas Tuesday was the first overt reference he has made to the violence since he arrived Monday.

Mr. Mitterrand's socialist government has already given the island its own elected assembly to appease nationalist feeling.

But island politicians have accused Paris of dragging its feet in handing over sufficient power to enable the assembly to revitalise the Corsican economy.

The president, during his helicopter tour of the mountainous island, has stressed that it must remain part of France but has also paid tribute to its special social and cultural identity.

Mr. Mitterrand received a warm welcome Monday when he spoke in the Corsican capital of Ajaccio but was booed by students later at Corte University.

Police Tuesday questioned a man arrested Monday with a loaded pistol in Ajaccio minutes before Mr. Mitterrand drove past.

Co-accused could be called to give evidence against John De Lorean

LOS ANGELES (R) — William Hetrick, 50, an aircraft engineer accused with car maker John De Lorean in an alleged drug conspiracy, has pleaded guilty and could be called to give evidence against his fellow-defendant.

Mr. De Lorean's lawyer, Howard Weitzman, immediately told reporters Mr. Hetrick's decision to change his plea to guilty would not hurt his client.

"De Lorean has not engaged in any unlawful activity," Mr. Weitzman said.

Mr. De Lorean, 58, former head of a sports car factory in Belfast, Northern Ireland, Hetrick and a third accused, Stephen Arrington, 34, pleaded not guilty to drug charges after being arrested in Los Angeles last October.

The British government, which had provided about \$140 million for the factory, closed the plant shortly after Mr. De Lorean's arrest.

The charges included possessing and intending to

distribute about 25 kilos of cocaine, one of four counts to which Mr. Hetrick Monday pleaded guilty.

As part of a plea agreement reached by the prosecution and Mr. Hetrick's lawyer, Stephen Wilson, he also pleaded guilty to two additional charges of income tax evasion and unlawful transport of currency outside the United States.

Sentencing was set for Oct. 31, nearly three months after Mr. De Lorean and Arrington are due to stand trial on Aug. 9, and Mr. Hetrick could be sentenced to up to 49 years in prison and fines of up to \$600,000.

Under the agreement, the prosecution dropped the most serious charge against Mr. Hetrick, of conducting a continuing criminal conspiracy, which carries a mandatory 10-year prison sentence.

The plea agreement said Mr. Hetrick had significant information which would enable him to assist in the pursuit of

justice by providing direct first-hand information concerning alleged criminal acts and transactions by Mr. De Lorean, Arrington and others.

An assistant prosecutor, Layne Phillips, told U.S. District Court Judge Robert Takasugi, who heard the guilty plea, no decision had been made on whether Mr. Hetrick would be called as a prosecution witness.

Mr. De Lorean is free on bail of \$5 million. Mr. Hetrick has been held in prison since his arrest in lieu of bail of \$10 million.

As part of the plea agreement, Mr. Hetrick will hand over to the government almost all his assets, including \$448,000 in bank accounts, four vessels, five aircraft and 11 cars.

After the hearing, prosecutor Wilson told reporters he would not comment on what Mr. Hetrick might say against Mr. De Lorean. "But I think the indictment indicates he (Hetrick) had some knowledge," he said.

U.S.-Greek talks on bases near conclusion

ATHENS (R) — Greek and U.S. negotiators met Tuesday to discuss the future of U.S. bases in Greece in what Greek officials said could be the final session of the eight-month-old talks.

They said Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu is almost certain to announce the success or failure of the negotiations before he leaves for the European Community summit in Stuttgart, West Germany, on Friday.

Mr. Papandreu, a socialist, who came to power on such slogans as "out with the bases of death", has said the Americans will be given a maximum of 18 months to leave if no agreement is reached.

In return for letting them stay for a limited period, Athens has demanded greatly increased U.S. military aid and a guarantee that Washington will not disrupt the balance of military power between Greece and Turkey.

The outcome of the talks will be an important indication of whether Greece, which has said repeatedly that it perceives no threat from Warsaw Pact countries, intends to remain in the Western camp, political commentators say.

The State Department has criticised Athens over provisions in a Greek-Soviet communiqué signed during a visit by Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov. These included Greece's support for the idea of a nuclear-free Balkans.

But despite these problems, commentators say Greece's overwhelming dependence on U.S. arms supplies and the threat it perceives from neighbouring Turkey make it difficult for the government to contemplate a complete break with Washington.

Tourist killed in Kenya

NAIROBI (R) — Gunmen shot dead a British tourist Monday as he was returning to Nairobi on a tour bus after viewing a Kenyan game park. British officials said Tuesday.

They identified the dead man as Everard John Edward Smith, 53, of Holme Church, Essex, southern England, and said he was with his wife, Audrey, when he died.

His death followed a series of attacks on foreign tourists and residents over recent months. The officials said the Kenyan driver of the bus was shot in the face but managed to drive on and was now in hospital. No other passengers were hurt.

The attack came as five gunmen attempted to halt a group of three small buses returning from a game park. When the first two failed to stop, they opened fire on the third. The British tourist was thought to have died instantly from a bullet in the head.

The gunmen struck near a once popular viewing point some 50 kilometres from Nairobi. In March, in the same area, a Canadian aid official was shot and wounded, and month later, a Finnish missionary was wounded in an attack there.

Kenya bans travel

NAIROBI (R) — Kenyan authorities have imposed an informal ban on passenger travel between South Africa and Kenya. Western diplomats said here Tuesday.

An undetermined number of passengers from Johannesburg — foreign residents of South Africa and tourists from various countries — have been barred from entering Kenya and forced to re-embark for other destinations over the past few days, they said.

Zimbabwe looks for 'missing persons'

HARARE (R) — The Zimbabwe government has no new information on the fate of six foreign tourists kidnapped by rebels a year ago, state security chief Emmerson Mnangagwa has said.

He said in a statement that five rebels were being questioned in connection with crimes in the troubled southern province of Matabeleland, including the abduction of the tourists — two Americans, two Australians and two Britons.

But he added: "No information is yet to hand regarding the fate of the six tourists and investigations are continuing."

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said in a statement issued in Canberra that fresh evi-

2 Afrikaner terrorists jailed

PRETORIA (R) — Two right-wing white extremists were Tuesday jailed for 15 years by South Africa's Supreme Court for terrorist activities.

The men, who belonged to the white-supremacist Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) — the Afrikaner resistance movement — were found guilty of terrorism Monday after the court heard they had planned to assassinate leading black clergymen and send syphilis-infected mice into a multi-racial hotel.

Jacob Daniel Viljoen, 41, and Hendrik Gerhardus Jacobz, 37, were also found guilty of planning to sabotage the multi-racial president's council, the government's senior advisory body, and of stealing explosives and possessing arms.

breakthrough in the hunt for the captives.

The sources said no bodies had been recovered but the information was considered strong enough for the foreign government concerned to be told to advise next-of-kin their sons were probably dead.

But Western diplomats said Tuesday that what had been considered a strong lead before the weekend looked more tenuous now.

A Zimbabwe government spokesman commented: "Police policy is that in the absence of physical evidence such as bodies or remains they are still missing persons."

Ballet teacher bites policeman

LONDON (R) — A judge jailed a woman ballet teacher for one month Monday for biting a policeman who arrested her without a warrant and marched her naked to a police van.

The prosecution said a policeman and a policeman went to Penelope Littlewood's London home last August after a complaint that bottles had been thrown from her balcony.

Ms. Littlewood, 29, told the court she was in the shower at the time and answered the door wearing only a bath towel.

She admitted biting the policeman on the hand but said she did it when he tried to usher the two officers from her home.

She said the towel fell away when she was thrown to the floor. The police then handcuffed her and marched her naked 80 metres to the waiting police vehicle.

Anti-herpes vaccine tested

LONDON (R) — British scientists say a new vaccine they have developed against the sexually-transmitted disease herpes has given encouraging results in initial trials.

But the scientists, from the Centre for Applied Microbiology and Research at Porton Down in southern England, caution that it is too early to say whether the vaccine will live up to its early promise.

Prof. Jack Melling, director of vaccine production at Porton Down, told Reuters that the vaccine had been tested on 100 volunteers.